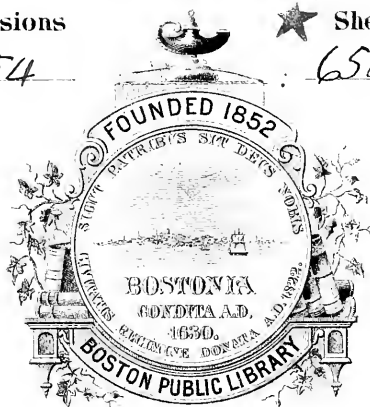


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S P R I N G F I E L D , M A S S . :

G E O . & C H A S . M E R R I A M .

~~~~~  
1854.

[From Hon. John C. Spencer.]

ALBANY, June 18th, 1851.

MESSRS. G. & C. MERRIAM,

Gentlemen:—After the testimony to the extraordinary merit of Dr. Webster's Dictionary of the English Language which has been borne by the illustrious Statesmen, Scholars, and Writers of this country, and by the most competent judges in England, it seems almost presumptuous for me to express an opinion on the subject; but as your polite note of the 16th inst. seems to invite such an expression, I comply.

More than twenty years ago I procured the Quarto edition, and have used it constantly ever since. My pursuits in life have rendered it necessary to consult it frequently, as well as other works of a kindred or similar character, particularly Dr. Johnson's Quarto of the latest and best edition, Richardson's Dictionary, Crabbe's Synonyms, and Horne Tooke's Diversions of Purley. In professional, political, and literary discussions, the turning point of the argument has often been the exact meaning of words, as ascertained not only from their use, but from their derivation: while in many cases, perhaps in a majority of them, the works referred to have failed to give the desired information, that of Dr. Webster has always furnished precisely what has been desired, and I have long felt individually indebted to the illustrious author, for the labor and time he has saved me by his unwearied patience, profound learning, and unsurpassed industry.

It is unquestionably the very best Dictionary of our language extant. It is a model of copiousness and precision; and its great accuracy in the definition and derivation of words, gives it an authority that no other work on the subject possesses. It is constantly cited and relied on in our Courts of Justice, in our Legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that such a work is a treasure which cannot be dispensed with by any one who would thoroughly understand and correctly use his mother tongue. It should be in every school in our land, that our youth may not be obliged, as I have been, to unlearn the false pronunciation, the unsound philology, and the erroneous definitions, which were taught me in my childhood.

The elegance and correctness of your edition, so cheap for a book of its size—one-third of what I gave for the first edition—are alike creditable to your taste and enterprise, and worthy of the great work which will ever stand forth a monument of the science and literature of our country.

John C. Spencer.

91.954

March 26. 1869.

HAVE WE A NATIONAL STANDARD?

It will be readily conceded, that, on a variety of accounts, it becomes a matter of very great importance, that there should be, in every language, a recognized, authoritative standard of Lexicography—a **DICTIONARY**, in which the learner can find, under its proper place in the vocabulary, every word in general use, with its appropriate Definitions, Orthography, and Pronunciation. Have we in this country such a standard of the English Language? The well known and universally acknowledged fact, stated by Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, on the preceding page, that WEBSTER'S **DICTIONARY** "is constantly cited and relied on in our Courts of Justice, in our Legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive," would seem to afford an affirmative response to this question.

Is its *vocabulary* more complete in well authorized words than that of any other similar work?

Are its *definitions* more full, clear, and precise?

Is its *orthography* that on which the leading *School Books* of the country are based, and are the young being trained to its method? Is its system in this particular, grounded upon principles, rules, and analogies, tending to simplicity, and so the more readily followed? Where current usage recognizes two forms of spelling, does it give both? Is its plan steadily advancing in favor, and usage more and more conforming to it, so that uniformity (in itself more important than this or that particular method,) is likely to be generally attained?

Is its system of *Pronunciation* simple and intelligible, in accordance with pure usage, and free from gross errors, or the evil of attempting to teach to the eye that which can only be learned by the ear?

If these questions can be answered affirmatively of Webster's Dictionaries, (as it is believed can be conclusively shown) it is thought the question, *Have we a Standard Dictionary?* may be satisfactorily answered.

A year or two since, Webster's series of Dictionaries were advertised as furnishing a

NATIONAL STANDARD.

More recently it has been claimed by the publishers of Worcester's Dictionary, that the latter work is the standard authority of the English Language. The question, which of these two works is justly entitled to be thus regarded, is one of interest and importance to the public, and it is proposed briefly to consider some points in reference to it.

Some of the grounds upon which such a claim in behalf of Webster's Dictionaries seemed to be properly based, are as follows:—

1. The Testimony of Educational Men.

The State Superintendents of Common Schools, and leading educational gentlemen, in almost every State in the Union, who have given any opinion on the subject, have warmly approved of Dr. Webster's Dictionaries, as combining more excellences than any other in existence.

2. Great Majority of the School Books in the Country based on Webster.

An immense majority of the School Books used in the United States, are based on Webster's system.

Thus the number of copies of WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK annually sold has been

1,000,000.

The sale of TOWN'S SPELLER per annum, is - - - - - **200,000.**

The ECLECTIC SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, based on Webster's orthography, are said to have an annual sale of about **1,500,000.** Probably - - - - - **2,000,000.**

SANDERS' SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, following Webster, are said to have an annual sale of over - - - - - **1,000,000.**

TOWN'S SERIES, PARKER'S SERIES, [Mr. Parker, a Boston teacher,] DENMAN'S SERIES, WEBB'S READERS, and others, being among those most extensively used and sold in the United states, all follow WEBSTER.

PRICE'S SPELLING BOOK, based entirely upon WEBSTER, is used in nearly all the Ward Schools of the city of New York; in Brooklyn; and is adopted in the public schools of Pittsburg, Cleveland, and other places.

The annual sale of the works mentioned, can hardly be less than - - - - - **6,000,000.**

Now what can more completely indicate the Standard of a nation in this particular, than its School Books? Whatever may be the practice of those whose early training was passed through before Webster's system had been offered to the public, it is evident that the practice of the generation now coming upon the stage, is to be conformed to Webster. Then it is to be observed, that, of the Reading and other text books which do not avowedly follow Webster, very few of them profess to follow any particular guide whatever in orthography. It is doubted if a single series of School Books in existence avows Worcester as the authority followed in Spelling, Pronunciation, &c.

Take the *actual sale* of Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries, as showing their relative claims to being recognized as Standard authority. It is believed the aggregate annual sale of Webster's series of Dictionaries to Worcester's, is at least as *ten to one*. With some of them it is very much greater. At the Booksellers' Annual Trade Sale held in New York the present month, [March, 1854,] at which Booksellers from all parts of the country attend, and make extensive Spring purchases, the number sold upon the stand by the Messrs. Harpers, of Webster's 8vo., (the work nearest in size to Worcester's large work,) was - - - - - **550**

Number sold of Worcester's 8vo. - - - - - **10**

And it is believed this is not a very wide disproportion of the annual sale of each.*

3. Choice of the Three Thousand Districts of Massachusetts, Ten Thousand Districts in New York, &c.

The State of Massachusetts having offered to furnish, without cost to the District, and with nothing to control its choice but its appreciation of the comparative merits of the works, a copy of Webster's or Worcester's Dictionary, at its option, to each School District in the State, each District acting on the question, the number taken of the two works, up to a recent date, as appears from official documents, is as follows:—

Webster,	- - - - -	3,132
Worcester,	- - - - -	112

Nearly THIRTY TO ONE taking Webster as their standard work, and probably nearly *every one would* have taken it but for unwearying efforts to induce them to a different decision.

The State of New York, taking up the same measure, made a provision of a similar character. A petition was presented, (understood to be from the Publishers,) that Worcester might be taken; but the Legislature did not even offer it to the Districts, and no desire was expressed, from any part of the State, that it should be. Under this arrangement, each District acting for itself, the number voting to take a portion of its Library money, (or requesting the State under its contract to do so) for the purchase of the Dictionary, as ordered through the Secretary, was 8,600. Several

* See statements in Appendix from leading Booksellers in the United States, showing comparative sales of Webster's with other Dictionaries.

hundred have been taken by Districts who did not apply in season, or chose to make their own purchase. The whole number supplied under this arrangement, is between - - - - - 9 and 10,000

Number of Worcester, - - - - - ④

4. Webster becoming the recognized Authority, through the United States, in Courts of Justice, by the Press, Teachers, &c.

Dr. Webster's system is becoming more and more the recognized authority, in the issues of the press, in all our courts of justice, in the usage of the public, and in the estimation of teachers and literary men; and no other work is regarded by the public as having any pretension to being a National Standard.

5. Testimony of the American People.

A comparison of the number of Webster's Dictionaries used in the United States during the past ten years, with the number of Worcester's used in the same time, will show that there are *ten*, at least, of Webster's to *one* of Worcester in actual use at the present time. It is believed that the proportion is even larger. [See Appendix.] Does not this fact prove which of these two authorities the people regard and use as the National Standard?

6. European Testimony.

This appreciation is not confined to this side of the Atlantic, but is hardly less emphatically expressed in Europe. It is cause of just pride in every American breast that a fellow countryman has produced a work which, even in England itself, is acknowledged to be the best Dictionary of the English Language. Surely the honor of such high approval would never have been bestowed upon an American work had it not been in the highest degree deserving. Perhaps no better evidence of the high estimation in which Webster's Dictionary is held in England could be given than the fact, that the leading Lexicon issued in that country within a few years, "The IMPERIAL DICTIONARY," a large and expensive work, in 2 vols. Imperial 8vo., designed for extensive circulation in England, a work in the preparation of which neither labor nor expense has been spared, and designed, as its title implies, for circulation as *the* Dictionary of the British empire, adopts it as a standard in the following words:—"The propriety of adopting Webster as the basis of *The Imperial Dictionary*, will be obvious when we reflect that it is acknowledged, both in this country and America, *to be the most copious and most excellent at present in circulation.*"

Singular Proof of This.

A singular confirmation of this opinion has recently come to light. The publishers of Worcester's Dictionary in this country having sent over to a London Bookseller a set of the stereotype plates of that work to be issued there, the English publisher, aware of the estimate placed upon Webster in that country, and the want of any such appreciation of Worcester (whose work indeed is of *no* authority there) advertised it as "WEBSTER'S Critical and pronouncing Dictionary, &c., enlarged and revised by Worcester." On the title page WEBSTER is placed first in large type, and Worcester follows in another line, in smaller type, and the book is lettered on the back, "WEBSTER's and Worcester's Dictionary!!"

Having thus briefly presented a few facts in evidence that Webster's Dictionary is really the National Standard it has been claimed to be, let us examine the grounds on which the publishers of Worcester's Dictionary rest their claim that the latter work should be regarded as the standard, and test its claims in some particulars; it being deemed important to the interests of education that the subject should be placed in its true light. The superiority of Webster to all other dictionaries, in its *Definitions*, it is believed is universally conceded.

1. ITS VOCABULARY.

It is claimed that Worcester's Vocabulary is very extensive—comprising many words not found elsewhere. This is readily admitted. But will any intelligent man,

any teacher of youth, approve of the attempt to incorporate into the English Language words of the character of those here given, taken from Worcester's Dictionary? Many more might be added:—

Cockneyfy	Harassment	Regularize
Dandyize	Red-Tapist	Sententiousness
Dandyling	Transcribber	Professionalist
Cooke (a female cook)	Unleisuredness	Maximize <i>v</i>
Poematie	Timeous	Poisoneress
Shopocracy	Uliberalism	Voyageable
Plantocracy	Illegitimize	Melliloquent
Solemnize	Wegotism	Picturable
Desynonymize <i>v</i>	Weism	Strengthfulness
Coxcomicality	Thawy	Unsufficingness
Incoherentic	Interestingly	Uninfluencive
Somberize	Plebification	Widowerhood
Priestism	Somniative	Suitability
Sportability	Modificability	Tamability
Transmogrification	Pish-Pash	Scrimption (from <i>scrimp</i>)
Fiddlefaddler	Immethodize <i>v</i>	Resolutionist
Guardianize <i>v</i>	Perfectionation	Sectionize <i>v</i>
Grammatication	Jiggumbob	Polysyllabicism
Sapientize	Intersomnious	Politicalism
Squeezable	Marvellize <i>v</i>	Morbidity
Imperiwigged	Potentiate	Temptability
Thundery	Scribblement	Unprecedentedial
Unstrungable	Inspirationist	Unindifferency
Invalorous	Perfectibilian	Inopportunity
Researchful	Instrumentalist	Solivagous
Sculpturesque	Theorematis	

There is another feature of Worcester's Dictionary in its Vocabulary, worthy of a passing remark. Its publishers prominently announce that it contains

More than 100,000 Words.

How are these made up? If we notice the *compound* words, we shall see that great multitudes are thus formed. Take *short*, for example. The following are given under this word, as so many distinct words, forming a part of the 100,000.

Short-armed,	Short-tailed,	Short-fingered,
Short-eared,	Short-waisted,	Short-footed,
Short-horned,	Short-winged,	Short-haired,
Short-legged,	Short-billed,	Short-sighted,
Short-necked,	Short-breathed,	Short-witted,
Short-nosed,	Short-dated,	

with several others. Now, of what possible use is it to swell a Vocabulary in this way? How easy to enlarge the list indefinitely by prefixing the word *short* to half the words of the language. Look at the definitions:—

Short-nosed—having a short nose.


Short-haired—having short hair.

Short-eared—having short ears.

Short-tailed—having a short tail, &c., &c.

And each of these words has the authority given at full length. Now some compound words are properly given. But of the above *seventeen*, Webster has only *four*.

2. PRONUNCIATION.

Prof. Goodrich remarks, in his Preface to the revised edition of Webster Unabridged, that "in the progress of these labors, the Editor has been frequently struck with the wisdom of Dr. Webster in not attempting too much as to marking the pronunciation." This is rendered yet more palpable by an examination of Worcester's method. He marks, usually, every vowel.  But nearly or quite one-half of

the vowels so marked, have the character under them to signify that the sound is *obscure*, i. e., the author could not describe it. Open to any page:—*Nar-row-ly*—the *a* short—*o* and *y* obscure; *na-tiv-i-ty*, *i* short, *a*, second *i* and *y* obscure. And so through the book. Now why attempt to mark at all, letters, the exact sound of which it is confessedly impossible to give? Does not this perplex, and not enlighten the learner?

Yet this is not the only, nor the principal objection; since, as it will appear, this attempt to mark every vowel, and especially to indicate thus the sound of the vowels in the unaccented syllables, has led Mr. Worcester into great and positive errors. The judicious editor of the London IMPERIAL DICTIONARY well remarks:—

“The mischief of these notations is, that attempts are made to express minute distinctions or shades of sounds, so to speak, which cannot be represented to the eye by characters. A great part of the notations must necessarily be inaccurate, and for this reason, the notation of the vowels in unaccented syllables should not be attempted. From a careful attention to this subject, we are persuaded that all such notations are useless, and many of them mischievous, as they lead to a wrong pronunciation. In no case can the true pronunciation of words in a language be accurately and completely expressed on paper; it can be caught only by the ear and by practice. No attempt has ever been made to mark the pronunciation of all the vowels in any other language; and in our language it is worse than useless.”

Taking now the disinterested remarks of the intelligent Editor of the Imperial Dictionary as our guide (and he may be supposed, certainly, to understand correct London and English usage,) let us see where Worcester has gone.

1. “Let any man, in genteel society or in public, pronounce the distinct sound of *e* in the terminations *less* and *ness*, as in *hopeless*, *happiness*, and he would pass for a most inelegant speaker.”—*London Imperial Dictionary*.

Mr. Worcester gives—

Hap-pi-nëss	(<i>e</i> short as in met.)
Bles-sed-nëss	“ “
Right-eous-nëss	“ “

Yet he gives *hopeless*, *blameless*, &c., *without* so marking the *e*, giving it as obscure. Why this difference? Does any good speaker ever say hap-pi-nëss? au-di-ñce?

2. Worcester gives *Abortive* the sound of the *o* as in *nor*, in his key. He gives the same sound to *o* in *Abound*, *About*, &c. Now let any speaker attempt to pronounce *Abound* as he has marked it in his notation,—*o* as in *nor*, *u* as in *bull*—can it be done?

3. “*Ink*, *uncle*, *concord*, *concourse*, *concubine*, are pronounced by Walker, *ing**k*, *ung**k**l*, *kong**kord*, *kong**korse*, *kong**kubine*; and these odious vulgarisms are offered for our adoption. There can be no apology for such attempts to corrupt our language.”—*Ed. Lon. Imperial*.

Worcester gives precisely these corruptions—*ing**k*, *ung**k**l*, *kong**kord*, *kong**kors*, *kong**kubine*, &c.

There can hardly be a greater perversion of our language. Who ever heard such a pronunciation as this?—*Ing*-kubus (incubus); *sang**k*-tify (sanctify); *fung**k*-shun (function); and yet this is the way that Mr. Worcester re-spells these words, and some hundreds of the same class. A child at school, if taught from his Dictionary, would say:—

“Twingkle, Twingkle, little star;”

And well might he add, ‘after uttering such a combination of sounds:—

“How I wonder what you are!”

Take the following list, to which, with many others, Worcester gives this pronunciation:—

Anchor	<i>ang</i> <i>k</i> -ur	Juncture	<i>jung</i> <i>k</i> <i>t</i> -yur
Anchorage	<i>ang</i> <i>k</i> -ur-aj	Lank	<i>lang</i> <i>k</i>
Anchorite	<i>ang</i> <i>k</i> -o-ret	Monkey	<i>mung</i> -ke

Banquet	<i>bang-kwet</i>	Puncture	<i>pungkt-yur</i>
Concourse	<i>kong-kors</i>	Punctual	<i>pungkt-yu-al</i>
Concord	<i>kong-kord</i>	Punctuate	<i>pungkt-yu-at</i>
Concubine	<i>kong-ku-bin</i>	Sink	<i>singk</i>
Function	<i>fungk-shun</i>	Sanctify	<i>sangk-te-fi</i>
Functionary	<i>fungk-shun-a-re</i>	Sanctuary	<i>sangk-yu-a-re</i>
Inchoate	<i>ing-ko-at</i>	Trunk	<i>trungk</i>
Ink	<i>ingk</i>	and many others.	

Mr. Worcester, also, is continually inconsistent with himself, on this very point. He gives us *singk* (sink), *sungk* (sunk); but not *dringk* (drink), *drungk* (drunk); leaving the latter to their true pronunciation. So he gives us *angkur* (anchor), but not *angk* (ankle); *ingkoate* (inchoate), but not *ingcum* (income); *trungk* (trunk), but not *trungked* (trunked); *mungky* (monkey), but not *dongky* (donkey.)

The fact is, Walker never pronounced according to this re-spelling, nor any man in England or this country, unless Mr. Worcester has learned to do it. The letter *n*, before *k* and *c* hard, is not changed by any one into the vocal *ng*; it simply nasalizes the subsequent letters (*k* and *c* hard,) as in *think*, not *thing-k*.

Walker's ear, as stated by Smart, was quite inaccurate; and hence his re-spelling was to a very great extent incorrect. In the above blunder Worcester goes with him. In others he has seen the error, and avoided it himself; while at the same time he must needs quote the blunder of Walker to confuse his readers; as in *bench*, under which he gives the authority of Walker and four others for pronouncing it *bensh*. So under *belch* he gives Walker and three others as authority for pronouncing it *belsh*. This plan, so much vaunted, of giving different authorities as to pronunciation, must be regarded as the worst feature of Mr. Worcester's book. It serves only to confuse. He brings forward Walker, and others, in many thousands of words, as justifying a pronunciation which he believes to be wrong. What can be more pernicious, especially in a school book?

As to the sound of *n* as *ng*, Webster gives a word—*Anger*, as his example, in the Key, at the bottom of every page, and then attaches the double accent ['] to every word where this sound is given; as, con'gress, cong'gress. It is a great deficiency in Worcester that he has no mark for this distinction. Hence, he gives the same marking to *lin'ear* and to *lin'guist* with its derivations, though he expects the latter to be pronounced *ling'guist*, as given by Webster (*lin'guist*.) This ambiguity extends to some thousands of words in his dictionary. *Lingo*, he has strangely marked *lin'go*, without any re-spelling, though every body pronounces it *ling'go*.

4. "There is a fault in Walker's notation of *o*, when it has the sound of *oo*, the French *ou*. In the Key he marks *o* when it has this sound, with the figure 2, and gives *move* as an example. Then according to his Key *o* alone when thus marked, sounds as *oo*. But in his Vocabulary he thus marks both vowels, in *look*, *book*, *boot*, and all similar words. Then according to his notation, each of the vowels has the sound of *oo*, and *book*, *look*, are to be pronounced *boo-ook*, *loo-ook*. He certainly did not intend this; but such is precisely his direction, or the result of his notation; and a foreigner, without counter direction, must be led into this pronunciation."—*Imperial Dictionary*.

Mr. Worcester thus marks his *o*, giving *move* as his example in the Key, and inserts the character over both vowels, in *boor*, *boot*, *room*, *roof*, and many others, which, by his direction, should be pronounced *boo-oor*, *boo-oot*, *roo-oom*, &c.

5. "The same fault occurs in his notation of *ee*, as in *meek* and *seek*."—*Imperial*.

Worcester has fallen into the same error, in this instance, also.

6. "*Possess* is by some Orthoëpists, pronounced *pozsess*; but why not then pronounce *assess*, *assert*, *assassin*, *concession*, *obsession*, &c., with the sound of *z*? Can any good reason be assigned for making *possess* an exception to the pronunciation of this class of words? This utterance of sounds through the nose is always disagreeable to the ear, and should be restricted to words in which usage is established. Good taste should rather induce a limitation than an extension of this practice. This remark applies also to some words beginning with *dis*, in which Walker goes beyond other orthoëpists in giving to *z* this nasal sound."—*Editor London Imperial Dictionary*.

Take the following list of words from Worcester, having the pronunciation to which the London editor so properly objects:—

Possess	<i>pozzess</i>	Disedify	<i>dizedify</i>	} A two-fold error.
Disable	<i>dizable</i>	Disinterested	<i>dizinterested</i>	
Disanchor	<i>dizangkur</i>	Disjoin	<i>dizjoin</i>	
Disbodied	<i>dizbodied</i>	Disjunctive	<i>dizjungktiv</i>	
Disblame	<i>dizblame</i>	Disjunction	<i>dizjungkshun</i>	
Disburse	<i>dizburse</i>	Disjunct	<i>dizjungkt</i>	
Disband	<i>dizband</i>	Disjuncture	<i>dizjungktyur</i>	
Disbark	<i>dizbark</i>	Dislike	<i>dizlike</i>	
Disbowel	<i>dizbowel</i>	Dislodge	<i>dizlodj</i>	
Disbud	<i>dizbud</i>	Dismay	<i>dizmay</i>	

And a vast many others. Whether this is not opposed to the usage of the best speakers, and most highly educated men, or to "prevailing usage" in this country, which Mr Worcester professed to make his guide in other respects, our readers will judge. We think there is, at least, a diversity of good usage, if the prevailing practice is not the other way; and that the point is established that his notation attempts too much.

7. "Walker lays it down as a rule, that when *a* is preceded by the gutturals hard *g* or *c* [he should have said palatals] it is, in polite pronunciation, softened by the intervention of a sound like *e*, so that *card*, *cart*, *guard*, &c., are pronounced like *keard*, *keart*, *gheard*, &c.

* * It is an affected pronunciation which Nares calls 'a monster, peculiar to the stage.'"
—*London Imperial*.

Worcester gives *guard*, *gyard*, &c., by placing this as a form (the first form) of pronunciation after the word; or if this is not the pronunciation he intends, it is put precisely as Guano—thus *gu-ard*, *a* as in *far*—*gu-ard*, *gu-ano*,—or else *gwano*, *guard*. So one form of pronunciation of *mankind*, is given as *man-kyind*, *guide*, *gy-ide*, *guile*, *gy-ile*, &c. Does Mr. Worcester mean to give this as a pronunciation which he sanctions? and, although placed after another form, recognize this as allowable? Or if not, why does he needlessly perplex the learner?

We have adverted thus far to *classes* of words, giving only instances which stand, in most cases, as the representatives of many others. It were easy to add isolated words, the pronunciation of which, it is believed, is not in accordance with the best usage, either in this country or Great Britain. Take the following:—

Answer—*an-ser* (*a* as in *fast*, not the short *a* as in *hat*),—and so all its derivatives. Person—the *e* is given as in *her*, but in *persist*, *perspire*, &c., it is *not* so given. Why this difference? Is *shon* (shone), *clark* (clerk) which Worcester gives as his first pronunciation, to be encouraged in this country? We have reduced the *o* and *e* to their regular sounds. Shall we go back, against all analogy, to *shon*, and *elark*, in slavish imitation of an old English error? Why does not Mr. Worcester give Derby its English pronunciation of *Darby*? Is this the style of pronunciation that is most followed by the best educated in this country?

Round is marked *o* as in *nor*, *u* as in *bull*. Now, *o* as in *nor* also, and so of many others. We should be pleased to hear these words so pronounced. What could a child or a foreigner make of this notation?

But we think we have extended our investigation sufficiently in this direction. In contrast with this, Prof. Goodrich, who is known by all not to be deficient in nicety of taste, in accuracy of ear, or in the importance which he attaches to an elegant and finished elocution, says, "After a diligent study of the subject for the last thirty years, after visiting England with a view to satisfy my own mind by inquiries on the spot, after a correspondence with distinguished English scholars continued down to the present time, I feel authorized to say, that the Revised Edition of Dr. Webster's Dictionary does exhibit the actual pronunciation of our language in England, as accurately and completely as any single Dictionary which has ever been published. In the same edition important modifications have been likewise made, as the result of an extensive correspondence with distinguished scholars in England and this country, bringing down the work to the year 1847."

So also "The Imperial Dictionary," to which we have before referred as a large

and expensive work, designed for extensive circulation in England, and professedly "based upon Webster." Upon its preparation much labor has been bestowed, and it is designed, as its title implies, for circulation as *the* Dictionary of the British empire. A STRICT EXAMINATION OF THIS DICTIONARY SHOWS THAT THE PRONUNCIATION OF WEBSTER IS RETAINED IN EVERY IMPORTANT PARTICULAR. Not only is this the case, but even Webster's *notation* is adopted, and figured type have been cast expressly for the work, like those used by him. What argument is stronger than that furnished by these facts? Is it credible that if Webster's pronunciation is defective or vicious, if it fails to represent that in actual use in England, is it credible that it would be adopted, notation and all, in a work that is to find its sale in England?

Have teachers sufficiently reflected upon the unhappy influence of the error into which Worcester has fallen, of attempting *too much* with regard to Pronunciation? Much, certainly, can be done by a wise system of notation; and Webster, it is believed, has accomplished nearly all that can wisely be attempted in this direction. Most of what remains must be learned through the ear, and the ear alone—not the eye. Indeed, the same word is often differently pronounced, depending upon its position in the sentence—whether emphatic or otherwise,—whether used as one part of speech or another. Instances will readily occur to the reader. Thus, if we say "Webster's is *the* Dictionary of the language," the particle requires the long sound to the vowel, *thē*. But if we say "Worcester is not the Standard it is claimed to be," then the vowel has the obscure sound.

And yet a prominent ground—perhaps *the* prominent ground, on which the advocates of Worcester's Dictionaries have urged their adoption—has been their superior excellence as *Pronouncing* Dictionaries. Will teachers and others examine for themselves?

3. WORCESTER'S ORTHOGRAPHY.

"The English Language has been singularly confused in its orthography. Dr. Johnson says that it is 'highly *irregular* and *fortuitous*.' Take any work printed two hundred years ago, as 'The Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth,' and we shall see numerous words, the spelling of which is far different from that now adopted. It is even uncouth and offensive to the eye. The same is true of the spelling of some words a half century since. One reason is to be found in the genius of the English people. On the continent, academies of the learned take the matter in hand, fix the mode of spelling each word, and their dictation is obeyed by the educated, who are followed by the people. But in England and America, every man spells as he pleases. Authors take a fancy or caprice to spell, each a few words, after a peculiar fashion. Their example finds imitators, and the new spelling is adopted. Lexicographers, too, think they know more about such a matter than other men, and they propose such changes as seem to them advisable. By these two agencies, that of authors and lexicographers, great changes have been effected in the past and are still going on.

"Dr Johnson proposed numerous changes, involving as great innovations as those charged on Dr. Webster. But the lexicographer can only propose, he cannot enforce. Dr. Johnson found this true. Many of the changes proposed by him were not adopted by the public, and were abandoned in the later editions of his Dictionary. Since his time, other changes have crept in, one by one. The leaven has been working silently but surely."

Now there are two methods for a lexicographer to pursue. One is, in the words of Professor Goodrich, to "*watch and cherish with the utmost care, the tendencies of our language to greater simplicity, and broader analogies*;" where a desirable change in Orthography has commenced, to carry it forward through other words of the same class, and to suggest such wise modifications as, after careful investigation, he may deem expedient, assigning his reasons for the same. Of these changes, public usage is to be the final arbiter.

The other mode, is to attempt, regardless of system or principles, to follow existing usage; if, perchance, where there is so much discordance as in the English language, that is always attainable.

Dr. Webster adopted the first method—Mr. Worcester the last. Now what is the result? We take down five English Dictionaries, published in Great Britain, of recent date, and each has *ferour*, *honour*, *neighbour*, and a large number of words of that class spelt with the *u*, as above. Worcester does *not* so spell them, and in this particular departs from the prevailing *English* usage. The good usage of Great Britain is therefore against him. He adopted a portion of Webster's system, (and we propose to show that he *did* adopt it from Webster,) but adopted *only* a portion. We think we have shown that Webster, more than any one else certainly, is of standard authority in the United States. Hence Worcester does *not* conform, either to English or American usage, and with no avowed system or fixed principles on this subject, is he to expect the usage will *come* to him?—while Dr. Webster's system is rapidly coming more and more into established usage, on both sides of the Atlantic.

But, it is said, Dr. Webster's Dictionaries do not present the same orthography now, in every particular, as at first. He has receded from his own ground—he has changed—he is inconsistent with himself, and therefore not to be relied upon. Certainly, he has yielded to the public voice. He did not profess infallibility. He never claimed to be the supreme lawgiver—to dictate how his countrymen should fix their orthography. He suggested his modifications, and assigned his reasons. *Nine out of every ten of the words of which he modified the orthography from the then prevailing usage are now very generally so spelled in this country.* That, we think, may satisfy a reasonable ambition. Johnson, Walker, Perry, and many other of the most eminent English lexicographers, suggested changes, some of them as great as those proposed by Dr. Webster—and a greater proportion of them failed. Some of the very changes which Dr. Webster suggested, and which have carried, too, had before been suggested by earlier lexicographers, and for the time did *not* succeed. The full, final decision of the public, must necessarily determine this matter. Changes in the Orthography of the English Language have been constantly going on, as every one at all conversant with the matter is perfectly aware. Look at a volume of Chaucer's day—or even one printed in the early periods of New England. Is it better that these changes should be suggested, originated, directed, by intelligent men like Johnson, Lowth, Perry, Walker, Webster, and others, so that greater simplicity, more complete analogy and regularity, and the higher perfection of the language may thus be secured, or that these changes be left to hap-hazard and to chance? That is the true question. Now had Webster, later in life, or those adopting in the main his system since his death, receded even from the *grounds* on which he based some of his earlier views, frankly saying so, it were manly, and only to their credit, if more mature reflection had convinced them of error. He who claims never to have modified his opinions, or added to his stock of knowledge, must be more than man, or less than manly.

Now let us see, if, on this point, *Worcester* has not changed his opinions—at any rate his practice, though he may disclaim having done so.

In 1827, Mr. Worcester first appeared before the public, in the character of a lexicographer, it is believed, as the American Editor of Todd's Johnson's Dictionary. In his preface to that work, he says that "certain words which he conceived to be deviations from the right orthography, according to Johnson's principles, have been altered in this Dictionary." He thus assumed before the public, the right to alter the orthography of that work, to conform to his own views, saying nothing of being controlled or guided by the views of others, and thus, it is submitted, presented to the public an orthography they should understand as representing his own opinions. With regard to retaining the *u* in *favour*, *honour*, &c., indeed, he argues for the practice, or speaks of it as, in many cases, in accordance with existing usage. Dr. Webster, in the following year, 1828, came out with his American Dictionary of the English Language, in which he omitted the *k* in *musick*, *physick*, &c., which Mr. Worcester had retained in Todd's Johnson—the *u* in *inferiour*, *superiour*, &c., which Worcester had also retained. Subsequently Mr. Worcester appears with his Dictionaries, in which, following Webster, he omits the *k* and *u*.

The following are a few of the words Worcester has thus changed—adopting Webster's mode:—

<i>Todd's Johnson's by Worcester, 1827.</i>	<i>Worcester, 1854, following Webster.</i>	<i>Todd's Johnson's by Worcester, 1827.</i>	<i>Worcester, 1854, following Webster.</i>
Almanack	<i>Almanac</i>	Antick	<i>Antic</i>
Acoustick	<i>Acoustic</i>	Antiphlogistick	<i>Antiphlogistic</i>
Achromatick	<i>Achromatic</i>	Apoplectick	<i>Apoplectic</i>
Acrostick	<i>Acrostic</i>	Ardour	<i>Ardor</i>
Academick	<i>Academic</i>	Arithmetick	<i>Arithmetic</i>
Acknowledgement	<i>Acknowledgment</i>	Armour	<i>Armor</i>
Abridgement	<i>Abridgment</i>	Atlantick	<i>Atlantic</i>
Adespotick	<i>Adespotic</i>	Attick	<i>Attic</i>
Agonistick	<i>Agonistic</i>	Authentick	<i>Authentic</i>
Agonothetick	<i>Agonothetic</i>	Behaviour	<i>Behavior</i>
Agrestick	<i>Agrestic</i>	Catholick	<i>Catholic</i>
Alchymist	<i>Alchemist</i>	Clamour	<i>Clamor</i>
Alchymy	<i>Alchemy</i>	Clamourer	<i>Clamorer</i>
Alembick	<i>Alembic</i>	Colick	<i>Colic</i>
Alexipharmick	<i>Alexipharmic</i>	Colour	<i>Color</i>
Algebraick	<i>Algebraic</i>	Colourably	<i>Colorably</i>
Aloetick	<i>Aloetic</i>	Endeavour	<i>Endeavor</i>
Amasment	<i>Amassment</i>	Errour	<i>Error</i>
Ambassadour	<i>Ambassador</i>	Favour	<i>Favor</i>
Ambrosiack	<i>Ambrosiac</i>	Honour	<i>Honor</i>
Anabaptistick	<i>Anabaptistic</i>	Inferiour	<i>Inferior</i>
Anacamptick	<i>Anacamptic</i>	Labour	<i>Labor</i>
Angelick	<i>Angelic</i>	Rigour	<i>Rigor</i>
Antarctick	<i>Antarctic</i>	Superiour	<i>Superior</i>

Now this list might be extended almost indefinitely. And yet Mr. Worcester says, he is "not aware of having adopted any of Dr. Webster's peculiarities, relating either to orthography or pronunciation"—and that some of these peculiarities were "countenanced in the Dictionaries of Ash and Entick, published long before that of Webster." Certainly they were; and yet odium has been sought to be attached to Dr. Webster, as if he *originated* every one of them. And then *why did not Mr. Worcester adopt them in his edition of Todd's Johnson*, published before Webster appeared? Or why afterwards adopt them when Webster had fixed the usage?

The insufficient excuse, as it must be thought, is made, that in preparing that work its principles were fixed upon by others, and he "had no control of the matter." But nothing of this sort appears in his preface:—he *did* make certain changes in the orthography, as his judgment dictated, and the inference seems fair that he acted out his own views in the matter.

But this is not all. It will appear that Mr. Worcester's own practice, before the appearance of either Todd's Johnson or Webster, was *not* in accordance with the system he adopted in his Dictionaries after Webster had changed and fixed the usage.

Mr. Worcester was the author, or compiler, of several works of a miscellaneous character, published prior to 1827. From one of these, "Sketches of the Earth and its Inhabitants," published in Boston in 1823, the following words are selected from the first few pages, the orthography of which, it will be seen, employed by Mr. Worcester himself, in his ordinary composition, is *the old mode*, and changed by him in his Dictionaries on the appearance of Dr. Webster's work:—

colourer	neighbouring	favourable	incumbered
colour	honourable	favourite	phrenzy
labour	favours	favourer	neighbours
honoured	favourite	inadvertantly	endeavour
labouring	honour	colours	valour
decypherer	harbour		

How far Worcester "has abandoned" his former views and practice on this subject, and "how implicitly he has followed the true standard of orthography as represented by" Dr. Webster, may be inferred from the foregoing statements.

It may not be the appropriate place here to enter fully into an argument to prove the excellence and value of Webster's system, yet the inconsistency of those who

oppose it, might readily be made obvious by a few examples. Why, for instance, spell *meter*, a measure, with *tre*, and *diameter*, a measure across, *ter*?

Mr. Worcester himself, under the word *travel*, speaking of its derivatives, *traveling*, *traveler*, &c., says, "this form, (with one *l*), is agreeable to the general analogy of the language; and it only wants the sanction of the prevailing usage to render it the preferable orthography,"—and adds, "these remarks are equally applicable to the derivatives of a number of other words ending in *l*, as *cavil*, *drivel*, *empanel*, *gravel*, *grovel*, *level*, *marvel*, *model*, &c." Here, then, Mr. Worcester himself ably defends Dr. Webster's system in this particular, and the adoption of this mode by Dr. Webster is already rapidly securing "the sanction of the prevailing usage."

4. DEFINITIONS.

This feature of a Dictionary, although here adverted to last in order, is yet conceded to be the *important* feature in a work of this character. On this, mainly, its value turns. Webster's Dictionary stands, confessedly, so pre-eminent in this particular, that it seems hardly necessary to institute any comparison, on that point, between it and Worcester. A few opinions on this point are submitted.

"So far as I know, there is an unanimity of opinion that Dr. Webster's is the BEST DEFINING Dictionary in the English language."—*Hon. Horace Mann, late Secretary Board of Education for Massachusetts.*

"Every scholar knows the value of a work, which has done so much to enlarge our acquaintance with the English vocabulary, both by the number of its words, and the ACCURACY AND EXTENT OF ITS DEFINITIONS." WM. H. PRESCOTT, *the Historian.*

"It far excels all other Dictionaries, so far as I know, in giving and DEFINING scientific terms."—*Pres. Hitchcock, of Amherst College.*

See opinion of Hon. John C. Spencer, on page 2, on this point.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., a distinguished teacher of Elocution, says—

"The extreme EXACTNESS, as well as the NUMBER, EXTENT, and FULLNESS of the DEFINITIONS which it furnishes to every important word, render it a mine of philological wealth to instructors."

Hon. WM. B. CALHOUN says, [1847]—

"What distinguishes this Dictionary above all others is the THOROUGHNESS AND ACCURACY OF ITS DEFINITIONS; and this is the leading feature of such a work. This is a department of learning which is singularly difficult; and very few excel in it. It requires uncommon clearness and comprehensiveness of intellect. Definitions often lose their point by being overburdened with words. Dr. Webster was wonderfully happy in the use of language. And HIS DEFINITIONS ARE MODELS OF CONDENSATION AND PURITY; and the careful study of them, as an intellectual exercise, may safely be recommended to the young, especially, as an important means of advancement in knowledge. There is great fullness, too, in this work, in the defining of words; and in this respect it might be called an Encyclopedia, presenting substantially the circle of the sciences."

"Webster's DEFINITIONS are unrivaled; the merit of the work in this respect is enough to settle its claims. He was the best etymologist that ever attempted to define our language." *National Magazine.*

We might quote expressions like the above, and from the highest authority, almost without number.

Webster's superiority, in its DEFINITIONS, to all other English Dictionaries, we believe has never been controverted.

In contrast with this the following remarks by an able scholar with regard to Worcester on this point, will commend themselves to the approval of the reader.

Worcester in its Definitions.

"Under this head, Mr. Worcester is very unequal. The definitions are usually correct, and under most words he gives most of the senses of which the word is capable, and in which it is used. But the words are defined more usually by a synonym than by descriptions, and synonyms and descriptions are strangely huddled together, with less regard to order than is desirable, and with little attention to the development of the meaning. All words have a primary and original sense, which is capable of being expressed by a definition that is logical. From this original meaning, the desired signification may be traced; and often, in the order of the origin and growth of each. To the perfection of a definition, it is necessary that the meaning be

clearly conceived, then that it be precisely expressed, and in such a way that the description will be true of this word, and of no other words; and not that *while* it is true of this word, it is also true of many others; and last of all, that its variety of meanings be arranged according to the chronological and philosophical order of their development. It is owing to the fact, that Dr. Webster proposed to himself the ideal of a definition, that his dictionary so far surpasses every other. We were impressed with the deficiencies of Mr. Worcester, when tested by this ideal, on a first and hasty glance at the work. We have had it confirmed by the testimony of an intelligent foreigner, very familiar with languages, and who has been in the habit of consulting dictionaries to gain clear and discriminating knowledge of words; and we were more deeply impressed with the deficiency when we compared a few words selected at hazard from Worcester and Webster, and saw the contrast between the definitions. Accuracy of definition is essential to accuracy of thought. It exerts an important influence, also, on truth and honesty of character. Honest men are proverbially clear in their definitions. Demagogues and sophists rejoice in confusion of terms, and in vagueness of thoughts, words, definitions, propositions and reasonings.

We specify the following words from Worcester, as erroneously defined:

Coupon is defined "a dividend in a public fund or joint stock." The Dictionary of the Academy gives no such sense, but defines the word as it is used in England and this country, for small printed certificates of interest upon stocks, bonds, &c., which are *cut off* from time to time, to be presented for payment.

Hospice—"A sort of hospital for monks." It is a religious establishment in the passes of the Alps, for the entertainment of travelers without expense.

Perchloride—"A compound of chlorine with phosphorus." A perchloride of gold would therefore be a compound of chlorine, phosphorus and gold. We need not say that a perchloride is a compound of chlorine with any substance, in which chlorine is combined in its highest possible proportion.

Post note—After giving the true sense of the word, Mr. W. adds another—"a cash note to be sent by post"—giving Bouvier as authority. We doubt whether the word is ever used in this sense, or whether Bouvier has justified it. The definition in his Law Dictionary contains nothing of the kind.

Dodecandrian, *Dodecagynian*, are given as "twelve-fold masculine" and "twelve-fold feminine," on the authority of Smart, and he is probably entitled to the honor of this very original definition.

Seasonless, he derives from Byron—"having no seasons; unseasonably." The last definition is wholly aside from Byron's meaning, and defines an adjective by an adverb.

Euphuism, *Euphuist*—Euphuism is defined by Euphemism!! and Euphemism by Euphuism; and the Edinburgh Review and Scott are given as authorities. The editor certainly mistook the meaning of one of these words, if he had a clear view of either. Did he verify his mistake by a reference to his authorities?

Garglione is given, on the authority of Quincy, as "an exudation from a bruise which indurates into a hard tumor." Quincy has no such word, nor is there any such in the language, and it is obvious, that somebody, from whom Mr. Worcester took the word, wrote *garglione* for *ganglione*.

Fluvialist is defined, "one who treats of rivers." This word, in Geology, properly denotes one who accounts for the origin of certain strata, in a peculiar way.

Ephah is defined to be 15 cubic inches, which would be less than half a pint, and yet a *Hin*, which is the tenth of an Ephah, is defined as five quarts. The fact is that the Ephah contains, according to the lowest computation, nearly a bushel, and according to Gesenius, almost a bushel and a half, or 2,600 Paris inches.

Homer is defined, "a Hebrew measure, of about 3 pints." It was the largest Hebrew measure, containing 10 baths, as stated in the Scriptures, or more than 70 gallons.

Kraal is "a rude hut or cabin of Hottentots, with conical or round tops." It is a village of such huts, never a single one.

Saddle-Cloth is defined, "A cover for a saddle;" if it ever means this, which we question, this is not the more common signification.

Sophister is defined, "An undergraduate." But a freshman in the English university is also an undergraduate, but not a sophister.

Sophist is defined, as one of its meanings, "An undergraduate at the University of Cambridge, England; a sophister." Is sophist ever used in this sense? *Soph.* is the usual abbreviation.

Shingle is defined, a thin board to cover houses; a sort of tiling. This was designed for English readers probably.

Neology—"A term applied to a new system of Interpretation of the Scriptures in Germany." How much information does this convey! Why not tell what system of interpretation?"

Instances like these might be given to a very great extent.

As a simple illustration, we take a single word, almost at random, from the two books, and place them with the respective definitions given side by side.

Webster.

GRACE, *n.* [Fr. *grace* ; It. *grazia* ; Sp. *gracia* ; Ir. *grasa* ; from the L. *gratia*, which is formed on the Celtic ; W. *rhad*, grace, a blessing, gratuity. It coincides in origin with Fr. *gre* ; Eng. *agree*, *congruous*, and ready. The primary sense of *gratus* is free, ready, quick, willing, prompt, from advancing. Class Rd. See GRADE.]

1. Favor ; good-will ; kindness ; disposition to oblige another ; as, a grant made as an act of *grace*.

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*. *Dryden*.

2. *Appropriately*, the free, unmerited love and favor of God, the spring and source of all the benefits men receive from him.

And if by *grace* then it is no more of works.—Rom. xi.

3. Favorable influence of God ; divine influence or the influence of the Spirit, in renewing the heart and restraining from sin.

My *grace* is sufficient for thee.—2 Cor. xii.

4. The application of Christ's righteousness to the sinner.

Where sin abounded, *grace* did much more abound.

Rom. v.

5. A state of reconciliation to God. *Rom. v. 2.*

6. Virtuous or religious affection or disposition, as a liberal disposition, faith, meekness, humility, patience, &c., proceeding from divine influence.

7. Spiritual instruction, improvement, and edification. *Eph. iv. 29.*

8. Apostleship, or the qualifications of an apostle. *Eph. iii. 8.*

9. Eternal life ; final salvation. *1 Pet. i. 13.*

10. The gospel.

Receive not the *grace* of God in vain.—2 Cor. vi.

11. Favor ; mercy ; pardon.

Bow and sue for *grace*
With suppliant knee.

Milton.

12. Favor conferred.

I should therefore esteem it a great favor and *grace*.

Prior.

13. Privilege.

To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryden.*

14. That in manner, deportment, or language, which renders it appropriate and agreeable ; suitableness ; elegance or ease with appropriate dignity. We say, a speaker delivers his address with *grace* ; a man performs his part with *grace*.

Grace was in all her steps. *Milton.*

Her purple habit sits with such a *grace*.
On her smooth shoulders. *Dryden.*

15. Natural or acquired excellence ; any endowment that recommends the possessor to others ; as the *graces* of wit and learning.

Hooker.

16. Beauty ; embellishment ; in general, whatever adorns and recommends to favor ; sometimes a single beauty.

I pass their form and every charming *grace*. *Dryden.*

17. Beauty deified, among *pagans*, a goddess. The *Graces* were three in number, *Aglaia*, *Thalia*, and *Euphrosyne*, the constant attendants of *Venus*.

Lempriere.

The Loves delighted, and the *Graces* played. *Prior.*

18. Virtue physical ; as, the *grace* of plants.

Shak.

Worcester.

GRACE, *n.* [*gratia*, L. ; *grace*, Fr.] The favor and love of God towards any person ; unmerited favor ; kindness ; favorable influence on the heart ; distinctively, divine influence ; the effect of divine influence ; virtue ; goodness ; pardon ; mercy ; privilege ; natural excellence ; embellishment ; recommendation ; beauty ; ornament ; flower ; highest perfection :—the title of a duke or archbishop, formerly of the king :—a short prayer said before and after meat.—(*Fine Arts*.) A quality arising from elegance of form and attitude, combined.—*Days of grace*, (*Com*.) certain days (commonly three in number) that a bill may remain unpaid beyond the time named in it. See GRACES.

Webster (continued.)

19. The title of a duke or an archbishop, and formerly of the king of England, meaning, *your goodness or clemency*. His *Grace* the Duke of York. Your Grace will please to accept my thanks.

20. A short prayer before or after meat; a blessing asked, or thanks rendered.

21. In *music*, *graces* are ornamental notes attached to principal ones. *Brande.*

22. In *English universities*, an act, vote, or decree, of the government of the institution.

Day of grace; in *theology*, time of probation, when an offer is made to sinners.

Days of grace; in *commerce*, the days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in. In *Great Britain* and the *United States*, the days of grace are *three*, but in other countries more, the usages of merchants being different.

The same excellences of clearness and precision of definitions, purity of Pronunciation, &c., &c., found in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, pertain also to his School Dictionaries.

We can not, perhaps, more appropriately close our remarks, than by transcribing the following recent voluntary testimony of Prof. STOWE, formerly of Ohio, and now a resident of Massachusetts, long and extensively known as taking a deep concern in every thing pertaining to the educational interests of the country, and who, under date of May 5th, 1854, says:—

"I am decidedly in favor of Webster, for the following reasons, to wit:

"1. Webster is the most uniformly analogical and self-consistent. °

"2. His system falls in most completely with the tendencies of the language; and if in any thing he goes beyond present usage, it is in the right direction, and the usage will soon overtake him.

"3. He has present possession of the ground more than any other one. In the United States he is the *authority* every where, except in Boston; and even there, more than any other *one*. In England he has more authority than any other *one*, and is continually gaining.

"4. He is the great *American philologist*, the most learned and devoted scholar in his special department, that the English language knows; and for this reason, other things being equal, he deserves the preference.

"5. If we would have uniformity, we must adopt Webster, for he can not be displaced; but others may be."

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, Unabridged.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, University Edition.

WEBSTER'S ACADEMIC DICTIONARY.

WEBSTER'S HIGH SCHOOL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.

WEBSTER'S PRIMARY SCHOOL DICTIONARY.

Forming a complete Series of Standard Dictionaries of the Language, securing uniformity in the use of Language, as well as in Orthography and Pronunciation.

✎ The DEFINITIONS in WEBSTER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARIES are taken from his large work, and combine the same excellences, in this and other features, as does the latter.

✎ One million copies of the Speller are sold annually.

✎ The leading Series of the School Books published in this country are based upon Dr. Webster's system.

✎ His great work is acknowledged, as well in Great Britain as this country, and wherever the English Language is spoken, to be superior to any other.

✎ Dr. Webster's Educational Works, it is believed, have done more to secure the uniformity of pronunciation and use of language, and freedom from provincialisms, so remarkable in this country, especially when the great influx of foreigners from all nations is considered, than any other cause.

✎ The attention of the friends of Popular Education, Superintendents, Teachers, and Parents is solicited to the importance of perpetuating this purity by the use of such a NATIONAL STANDARD.

APPENDIX.

SALE OF WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES COMPARED WITH OTHERS.

SWEETING and random assertions are easily made; but *facts* are not so to be disposed of. Certain publishers, to subserve purposes of their own, having given wide circulation to a statement, that "all literary men of note in our country" and others in different parts of our own land, and the world, had no acquaintance with Webster's Dictionary; the following facts are given in reply:—1st. The London Imperial Dictionary recently issued in Great Britain, prepared with great care and expense, and designed for wide circulation in that Empire, is avowedly based on Webster, copies it almost verbatim, and pronounces it "the most excellent at present in circulation." Other Dictionaries published in Great Britain take similar ground. 2d. A set of stereotype plates of Worcester's large dictionary having been sent out to London, the London publisher, in order to give it character, and insure its success, advertises it as "WEBSTER'S Critical and Pronouncing Dictionary, &c., enlarged and revised by Worcester." On the title-page WEBSTER is placed first in large type, and Worcester follows in another line, in smaller type, and the book is lettered on the back, WEBSTER's and Worcester's Dictionary!!" And it is now sold under this guise in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe.

In like manner, in the Boston Courier of March 29, 1854, in an article apparently suggested by the same interested party, it is affirmed, "The reputation and authority of Webster is declining wherever Worcester has appeared by his side." In reply to this statement the following FACTS are submitted:—In answer to an inquiry, "*What is the proportion of your sale of Webster's Dictionaries, compared with all others? What of Webster and Worcester?*" addressed to leading Booksellers in all parts of the United States, the following, among others of similar import, from nearly one hundred different houses are given. Now aside from a small school dictionary, issued by Dr. Webster in 1806, and long since passed away, Worcester has been before the world as a Lexicographer about the same time as Webster, having edited Todd's Johnson, published in 1827; Webster's large work appearing in 1828, and Worcester following with his Comprehensive soon after. Is not the present use of their respective works a fair test of the public appreciation?

The comparison, it will be noticed, is with *all others*—not Worcester's only. Yet there are others besides Webster's, which sell much more than Worcester's, doubtless, as Walker's.

The inference from these FACTS, is obvious.

1. MESSRS. G. & C. MERRIAM:—Of small Dictionaries, we sell about as many Webster as of all others. Of the large, *nine-tenths* of all we sell are Webster.

New York, March 28, 1854.

A. S. BARNES & CO.

New York, March 27, 1854.

2. Our sale of Webster's Dictionaries is about *twenty to one* of all others. We sell no other large Dictionary. Only three Worcester's large 8vo. have been sold by us the past year. We sell some Walker 8vo., but only to the Canada market.

IVISON & PHINNEY.

New York, 29th March, 1854.

3. Estimate of numbers sold during the year 1853: 600 Walker, 150 Cobb, 250 Worcester (all sizes), 100 Cobb's and Johnson's Pocket, 6,250 Webster, all sizes—showing Webster *six to one* of all others, nearly.

YYY PRATT, WOODFORD & CO.

New York, March 25, 1854.

4. Our sales of Webster's Dictionary are about three-fourths of all we sell.

D. BURGESS & CO.

New York, April 17, 1854.

5. Our sales of Dictionaries for the year 1853, as nearly as we can ascertain, were—Webster's whole series, 2,317; Worcester's, do. 421, all others 1,275.

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH.

New York, April 19, 1854.

6. My annual sale is *three-fourths* of Webster's to *one-fourth* of Worcester's, and nearly in the same proportion to all others.

ROBERT B. COLLINS.

New York, 4mo. 19, 1854.

7. We may observe that Webster's Dictionaries are the Dictionaries now, sell more, or are more generally used than others,—but as to *proportion*, we can not very readily determine.

S. S. & W. WOOD.

New York, April 19, 1854.

8. 1st. We presume we sell *five times* as many Webster's as of Worcester's, and perhaps rather more, we can not say positively. 2d. We sell scarcely any others except a few of Walker's and occasionally a few of Reid's.

LEAVITT & ALLEN.

New York, April 20, 1854.

9. It appears to be the general opinion in our establishment, that our average annual sale of the whole series of Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries is about *fifty* copies of Webster to *one* of Worcester.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG.

New York, April 22, 1854.

10. Our sales of Webster's series of Dictionaries, in comparison with sales of Worcester's whole series is at least *five* of Webster's to *one* of Worcester's, and probably *four* of Webster to *one* of all other Dictionaries of the English language together.

W. K. CORNWELL.

Boston, April 22, 1854.

11. As near as we can judge, our sales for Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary, nearly double our sales for Webster's small Dictionaries (3 sizes); Worcester's 8vo. we sell about the same number as of Webster's 8vo.; of Webster's 4to. we sell about three times as many as we do of the two 8vo. Dictionaries together.

B. B. MUSSEY & CO.

Boston, 26th April, 1854.

12. Our clerks say that we sell nearly *four* times as many Webster's largest Dictionaries as Worcester's; and about as many of Webster's small Dictionaries as of Worcester's.

TAPPAN & WHITEMORE.

Boston, April 20, 1854.

13. My annual sale of Webster's Dictionaries (4to and 8vo.) amounts to 1,600 copies to 50 copies of Worcester's large in the same time. To your 2d proposition I will say that I sell of Webster's Dictionaries *five* to *one* of all others.

JOHN PHILBRICK.

14. We sell *one hundred* Webster's Quarto to *one* Worcester's 8vo., and *ten* Webster's Common School Dictionary to *one* Worcester's Elementary. Portland, April 6, 1854.
SANBORN & CARTER.
15. We have sold only six copies Worcester's Octavo Dictionary for two years. We sell, each, 150 Elementary and Comprehensive per year. About 100 Webster's small, about 50 copies Octavo, 140 Webster Unabridged. Worcester, April 19, 1854.
JOHN KEITH & CO.
16. My sales are nearly as follows:—Webster's Quarto and 8vo., I sell exclusively, and *none* of Worcester's, not having demand.—I sell Worcester's School—viz. Comprehensive and Elementary *ten* to one of Webster's School. I think I sell of Webster's *double* the quantity of *all others*. Worcester, April 19, 1854.
EDWARD LIVERMORE.
17. The sales of Webster's Dictionaries are more than *a hundred* to *one* of Worcester's. We sell no Dictionaries besides Webster's and Worcester's. Amherst, Mass., April, 1854.
J. S. & C. ADAMS.
18. Of English Dictionaries we keep for sale only Webster's and Worcester's. Previous to the last year *nine-tenths* of the Dictionaries sold by us have been Webster's: the proportion is probably more rather than less During the past year we have had no or comparatively no call for Worcester's—and for the last five years no demand for Worcester's larger work. Norwich, Conn., April 15, 1854.
L. & E. EDWARDS.
19. Webster's Dictionaries are almost the only ones I sell: with the exception of a very few Worcester's, entirely so. Hartford, 28th March, 1854.
W. J. HAMERSLEY.
20. In reply to your question, "What is the proportion you sell of Webster's Dictionaries compared with all others?" we can only say that while our sales of Webster's are by *hundreds* per annum—that of all others (English) are probably not a *half dozen*. New Haven, March 28, 1854.
DURRIE & PECK.
21. We sell nothing but Webster's in the large form. Brattleboro', April 18, 1854.
JOSEPH STEEN.
22. As near as random calculation can give it, our sale of Webster's Dictionary (whole series) is about *forty* to *one* of Worcester's, and the sale of Webster's is about equal to all others in our business. Philadelphia, April 14, 1854.
CLARK & HESSER.
23. About *twenty* Webster to *one* Worcester, about *ten* Webster to *one* of all others (Hugrah for Webster). Philadelphia, April 7, 1854.
SMITH & ENGLISH.
24. As far as the larger Dictionaries are concerned, we sell *Webster's almost exclusively*; certainly 50 Webster's 8vo. and Quarto, to one Worcester's 8vo.—smaller, we sell as many Webster as all others, at least, such is our impression. Philadelphia, 5 April, 1854.
H. C. PECK & THEO. BLISS.
25. Respected Friends,—Your favor is at hand. In reply we can only presume an estimate of the sales we make of Webster and Worcester, which is about one-fourth of Worcester to Webster; *more of Webster than all others*. Philadelphia, 4mo. 5, 1854.
URIAH HUNT & SON.
26. Our sales of the Webster series of Dictionaries are in the proportion of about *two* to *one* of any others. We sell more of Walker's primary than Webster, but the sale of the latter is steadily increasing. Pittsburgh, March 30, 1854.
KAY & CO.
27. We have always sold Webster's Dictionary *to the exclusion of all others*. Baltimore, April 6, 1854.
JAS. S. WATERS.
28. I dispose of **50** Webster's Unabridged to *one* of any other kind. I have not sold a copy of Worcester's for two years, except School Editions. In the statement above, I make no reference to School Editions of Walker and Webster, of which I sell a large quantity. Richmond, Va., April 7, 1854.
GEO. M. WEST.
29. My annual sales of Webster's Dictionaries (all editions) are about in the proportion *five* to *one* of Worcester's and Walker's, and *two* to *one* of all others; and *forty* Webster's Unabridged to *one* of all other large Dictionaries. Richmond, April 18, 1854.
JAMES WOODHOUSE.
30. I suppose we sell *half a dozen* copies of Webster's Dictionary for every *one* of Worcester's, may be *twelve* for *one* would be a nearer estimate. As for all other Dictionaries, (supposing you to mean *English* Dictionaries,) I dare say it might be said that we sell as many of Webster, as of *all others put together*. Washington City, April 5, 1854.
FRANCK TAYLOR.
31. We suppose that we sell about 5,000 of Webster's annually, and say one-fifth (1,000) of all other kinds. Louisville, Ky., March 31, 1854.
MORTON & GRISWOLD.
32. GENTLEMEN,—I have yours of 27th inst., in regard to my sales of Webster's Dictionaries compared to all others. Webster's Quarto, has no rival—(that you know;) of the 8vo. I sell about *ten* to *one* of Worcester's or Walker's; of the High School about *twenty-five* to *one* of Reid's or Worcester's 12mo.; and of the School, about *one-third* more than of Walker's. Louisville, March 31, 1854.
HENRY C. MORTON.
33. Of the whole editions, I think about *four* Webster to *one* of Worcester. Of the 4to and 8vo. editions I think about *twenty* Webster to *one* of Worcester. Webster in proportion to all others, about *two* (school editions) of Webster to *one* of all others. Of the 4to and 8vo. editions, about *eighteen* Webster to *one* of all others. Raleigh, N. C., April 22, 1854.
W. L. POMROY.
34. *Nine-tenths* of all the Dictionaries I sell are Webster's. St. Louis, April 1, 1854.
H. CRITTENDEN.
35. I should judge as near as possible as many of Webster's as of *all others*, or say *six* of Webster's to *one* of *any other*. New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.
J. B. STEEL.
36. We sell at least *nine-tenths* more of Webster's than we do of all others put together. We see from our books that we have received, say 700 copies of Webster's Dictionaries the past year, and not more than a dozen or two of Walker's or Worcester's. St. Louis, March 30, 1854.
KEITH & WOODS.
37. From our own knowledge and what we can learn, the sale of Dictionaries are in favor of Webster's series by a large proportion. In a few instances we have had calls for Worcester and Walker, but learn that they are only used in the country, and Webster is fast taking their place. New Orleans, April 10, 1854.
BURNETT & BOSTWICK.

38.

In this market we are selling Webster's Books *to the almost entire exclusion of all others*. Twenty-five Worcester's 12mo. and ten 8vo. Dictionaries, comprising our sale for the past year in that work, and we have not thought it advisable to buy any others.

39.

In answer to your letter of inquiry, of the 25th inst., we state that the sale of Webster's Dictionaries in the West has been steadily increasing for the last two years; and we believe *one hundred* copies of Webster's are now sold in the Western States to *five* copies of all others. We attribute this increase to the well established determination of educators, and of a majority of good writers, to adhere to Webster as the standard authority in orthography and defining.

40.

Another of the largest jobbing houses in Cincinnati says:—"Nine-tenths of our sales of Dictionaries are of Webster's series."

41.

We believe the proportion of Webster's various editions to all others we sell, is about *five to one*.

42.

We presume our sales of the various editions of Webster's Dictionaries is *one-third* greater than all other Dictionaries we sell.

43.

We have sold over *two hundred and fifty* Webster's Unabridged to *four* copies Worcester. We had six copies Worcester two years ago, and we have *two* of them on hand. We sell no other School, Academic, or University, but Webster's.

44.

Of the comparative number of Webster's Dictionaries sold, we can not speak positively, but we should suppose it *twenty* times as great as all others combined.

45.

We sell *no other Dictionary than Webster's*, or so few of any other that we can not institute a comparison.

46.

Proportionate sale of Webster's Dictionaries compared with Worcester's is as *twelve to one*. Proportion of Webster's compared with all others is as *eight to one*. The sale of Worcester's work is so limited, that we can hardly count *two* in the space of six months.

47.

Our sales during the past year has been probably as follows:—Webster's 18mo. or School Edition, say 450 Copies; High School 200; Academic, 150; University, 300; Harper's 8vo., 40; Unabridged, 50; Johnson's Pocket Edition, we may have sold perhaps ten copies: of Walker's 16mo., two copies—got three left; Worcester's, we have sold two octavo copies and nine of the School Edition.

48.

For the year past *five-eighths* Webster's Dictionaries (all sizes) to *three-eighths* of all others.

49.

We think the proportion of Webster's Dictionary sold by us compared with Worcester's, is somewhere between *ten and fifteen to one*, say *twelve*; and in proportion to all others about *ten*. So you see we sell almost exclusively Webster.

50.

The sale of the other Dictionaries is so small at the present time, that it would hardly be worth naming in comparison with Webster.

51.

We have sold the past year about 500 Webster's Dictionaries, and *none* of any other.

52.

In our regular sales we sell *nearly all Webster's*. We suppose we may safely say five hundred copies per annum; of other kinds we sell but comparatively few.

53.

Webster's Dictionary sells almost exclusively with us, and the proportion that we sell of this series, compared with all others, is at least *twenty to one*—*fifty to one* we should say.

54.

I sell *no other Dictionaries but Webster's*, saving occasionally a copy of Cobb's pocket affair.

55.

We do not have any call for Worcester's large Dictionary, and about *one* of School Edition to *fifty* of Webster.

56.

We have no demand for Worcester's. Our sale of Dictionaries is *confined entirely to Webster's* and Walker's series—a small sale only on Walker.

57.

MESSRS. C. & G MERRIAM:—Gentlemen—In answer to yours of the 13th inst., I must say—

1st. I sell no other Dictionary than Webster's.

2d. I have no other called for.

58.

While I sell several hundred of the various editions of Webster, I do not sell of *all* other kinds as many dozen, and those are mostly Walker's small work for Canada. Worcester's 8vo. has never sold, and but now and then *one* of the small. Indeed the sale is so small as to warrant me in saying that Webster's is the *only one* that sells.

59.

1st. We estimate that we sell *one hundred* Webster's Dictionary of all sizes, to *ten* of all sizes of Worcester's.

2d. We estimate that we sell *one hundred* Webster's of all sizes to *thirty-three* of all others.

60.

The proportion of sales of Webster to other Dictionaries is "as many to nothing." We sell *none but Webster*—except on rare occasions—*ninety-nine* of one hundred are Webster's.

61.

We think we sell at least *ten Webster's* Dictionary to *one* of all other authors combined.

Columbus, Ohio, March 23, 1854.

Twenty-five Worcester's 12mo. and ten 8vo. Dictionaries, comprising our sale for the past year in that work, and we have not thought it advisable to buy any others.

J. H. RILEY & CO.

Cincinnati, 29th March, 1854.

In answer to your letter of inquiry, of the 25th inst., we state that the sale of Webster's Dictionaries in the West has been steadily increasing for the last two years; and we believe *one hundred* copies of Webster's are now sold in the Western States to *five* copies of all others. We attribute this increase to the well established determination of educators, and of a majority of good writers, to adhere to Webster as the standard authority in orthography and defining.

W. B. SMITH & CO.

Cincinnati, April 5, 1854.

We believe the proportion of Webster's various editions to all others we sell, is about *five to one*.

TRUMAN & SPOFFORD.

Cincinnati, March 29, 1854.

We presume our sales of the various editions of Webster's Dictionaries is *one-third* greater than all other Dictionaries we sell.

APPLEGATE & CO.

Indianapolis, March 30, 1854.

We have sold over *two hundred and fifty* Webster's Unabridged to *four* copies Worcester. We had six copies Worcester two years ago, and we have *two* of them on hand. We sell no other School, Academic, or University, but Webster's.

WESTS & STEWART.

Indianapolis, March 30, 1854.

Of the comparative number of Webster's Dictionaries sold, we can not speak positively, but we should suppose it *twenty* times as great as all others combined.

WERDEN & CHAMBERLAIN.

Dayton, O., April 17, 1854.

We sell *no other Dictionary than Webster's*, or so few of any other that we can not institute a comparison.

L. F. CLAFIN & CO.

Dayton, April 18, 1854.

Proportionate sale of Webster's Dictionaries compared with Worcester's is as *twelve to one*. Proportion of Webster's compared with all others is as *eight to one*. The sale of Worcester's work is so limited, that we can hardly count *two* in the space of six months.

PAYNE & WHEATON.

Cleveland, March 28, 1854.

Our sales during the past year has been probably as follows:—Webster's 18mo. or School Edition, say 450 Copies; High School 200; Academic, 150; University, 300; Harper's 8vo., 40; Unabridged, 50; Johnson's Pocket Edition, we may have sold perhaps ten copies: of Walker's 16mo., two copies—got three left; Worcester's, we have sold two octavo copies and nine of the School Edition.

KNIGHT, KING & CO.

Cleveland, March 27, 1854.

For the year past *five-eighths* Webster's Dictionaries (all sizes) to *three-eighths* of all others.

J. B. COBB & CO.

Lancaster, Pa., April 14, 1854.

We think the proportion of Webster's Dictionary sold by us compared with Worcester's, is somewhere between *ten and fifteen to one*, say *twelve*; and in proportion to all others about *ten*. So you see we sell almost exclusively Webster.

MURRAY & STOEK.

Troy, N. Y., March 31, 1854.

The sale of the other Dictionaries is so small at the present time, that it would hardly be worth naming in comparison with Webster.

WM. H. YOUNG.

Troy, N. Y., March 29, 1854.

We have sold the past year about 500 Webster's Dictionaries, and *none* of any other.

MERRIAM, MOORE & CO.

Albany, March 27, 1854.

In our regular sales we sell *nearly all Webster's*. We suppose we may safely say five hundred copies per annum; of other kinds we sell but comparatively few.

FISK & LITTLE.

Northampton, March 28, 1854.

Webster's Dictionary sells almost exclusively with us, and the proportion that we sell of this series, compared with all others, is at least *twenty to one*—*fifty to one* we should say.

HOPKINS, BRIDGMAN & CO.

Elmira, April 18, 1854.

I sell *no other Dictionaries but Webster's*, saving occasionally a copy of Cobb's pocket affair.

F. HALL.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 15, 1854.

We do not have any call for Worcester's large Dictionary, and about *one* of School Edition to *fifty* of Webster.

E. H. BABCOCK & CO.

Auburn, N. Y., April 11, 1854.

We have no demand for Worcester's. Our sale of Dictionaries is *confined entirely to Webster's* and Walker's series—a small sale only on Walker.

ALDEN, BEARDSLEY & CO.

Rochester, April 15, 1854.

MESSRS. C. & G MERRIAM:—Gentlemen—In answer to yours of the 13th inst., I must say—

1st. I sell no other Dictionary than Webster's.

2d. I have no other called for.

58.

While I sell several hundred of the various editions of Webster, I do not sell of *all* other kinds as many dozen, and those are mostly Walker's small work for Canada. Worcester's 8vo. has never sold, and but now and then *one* of the small. Indeed the sale is so small as to warrant me in saying that Webster's is the *only one* that sells.

D. M. DEWEY.

Rochester, N. Y., March 31, 1854.

1st. We estimate that we sell *one hundred* Webster's Dictionary of all sizes, to *ten* of all sizes of Worcester's.

2d. We estimate that we sell *one hundred* Webster's of all sizes to *thirty-three* of all others.

Rochester, April 15, 1854.

E. DARROW & BRO.

Rochester, March 27, 1854.

The proportion of sales of Webster to other Dictionaries is "as many to nothing." We sell *none but Webster*—except on rare occasions—*ninety-nine* of one hundred are Webster's.

WILLIAM N. SAGE.

Buffalo, March 29, 1854.

We think we sell at least *ten Webster's* Dictionary to *one* of all other authors combined.

PHINNEY & CO.

62.

We can only give a *guess* as to the number of Webster's Dictionaries sold during the past year. They would amount in our opinion to between five and six hundred copies, and may reach as high as eight hundred. We have sold of *all styles* of Worcester's Dictionaries *between fifteen and twenty*—nearer the former than the latter. We have had but *two orders* for them during fifteen months, for *six copies each*. Have sold two to four additional by *personal exertion*, as we have some on hand we would like to dispose of.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 15, 1854.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN.

Chicago, March 29, 1854.

63.

We have sold the past twelve months,

some 400 Webster's 16m.

" 300 " University

" 50 " Harper's Edition.

some 500 Webster's High School.

" 50 " Pocket.

" 150 " Unabridged.

Our sales of all other English Dictionaries put together would not be twenty-five copies.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

Chicago, March 25, 1854.

64.

Of Webster's Dictionaries we sell as follows:—Two hundred Quarto—one hundred Royal 8vo.—two hundred High School—three hundred Small School Edition—one hundred Pocket Edition—fifty Quarto Academic.

The above are the amount of our sales of these during 1853, but we anticipate an increase, say to 1,800 in all for 1854. We sell of all others as follows, which is but a drop in the bucket:—Fifty Walker's small, five Worcester's 8vo. twenty-five Worcester's Comprehensive, fifty Worcester's small.

KEEN, BRO. & CO.

Chicago, March 31, 1854.

65.

An approximate view of our sales of Webster's Dictionaries for the last year is as follows:—One hundred Webster's 4to, thirty-five 8vo., one hundred University, one hundred and fifty High School, fifty Academic, two hundred and eighty 16mo. Of Worcester's 8vo. Dictionary, five copies. Walker's School Dictionary, thirty copies. Our sales of the 4to. would have been very much larger, we think, if during the close of navigation, we had not been out of them; as it was, we were compelled to purchase in various places, as we could get them. This shows the call for them to be constant.

A. H. & C. BURLEY.

Milwaukee, April 6, 1854.

66.

We sell *very few Dictionaries other than Webster's*. Indeed put together, the entire sale of all others would not amount to over twenty-five or thirty copies, that is of English Dictionaries. We sell perhaps in the aggregate, five hundred and fifty or six hundred Webster's in a year.

A. WHITEMORE & CO.

Detroit, March 31, 1854.

67.

I scarcely sell *any other Dictionaries than Webster's*. The Canadians, and some others in this State, still use Walker; but the sale of these is diminishing every year. I sell probably fifty of Webster, to one of any other.

C. MORSE.

Detroit, April 18, 1854.

68.

Our sales of Webster's series of Dictionaries, with Worcester's do., would be in a ratio of *fifty* of the former to *one* of the latter. In comparison with all other English Dictionaries, in a ratio of *forty* of the former to *two* of all others.

S. D. ELWOOD & CO.

Baltimore, April 5, 1854.

69.

In reply to yours of 3d inst., we would say:—The sales of the whole series of Webster's Dictionaries, is with us larger than that of Worcester's series. The sale of Webster is less than that of all others.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY.

New Orleans, April 22, '54.

70.

As near as I can arrive at my sales of Webster's and other Dictionaries, I sell twenty-five hundred Webster's School Dictionaries, twenty University, fifty Harper's edition, one hundred and fifty Quarto. Of all others I sell about one-third the above numbers—I mean of Walker, Worcester, Johnson and others.

THOMAS L. WHITE.

Burlington, Vt., May 5, 1854.

71.

GENTLEMEN:—The whole number of Webster's Unabridged sold in town for the year 1853, is one hundred and fifty-five. University edition, one hundred and twenty; High School, two hundred; small School Edition, two hundred and fifty. Harper's 8vo. edition, fifty. Worcester's 8vo., a few—say twelve; the Comprehensive, sells just about equal to Webster's High School; the Elementary, fifty for the year would be a large allowance. Proportion of Webster's to all others, should say about *four to one*.

E. SMITH.

Hartford, May 9, 1854.

72.

In answer to your inquiry in regard to my sales of Webster's Dictionaries as compared with others, I can only say, that I sell but very few of any others—so very few that I can almost say that Webster's are about the only ones that I have any demand for at present.

F. A. BROWN.

Vicksburg, Miss., May 1, 1854.

73.

We think the proportionate sales of Webster to Worcester, *fifty* of the former to *one* of the latter; and of Webster's over all others, *five to one*.

O. V. WOODMAN & CO.

Houston, Texas, May 2, 1854.

74.

Relative to the two interrogatories, I answer to the 1st: there is no proportion involved in the case, Worcester's not being used here to my knowledge. To the 2d, I would say—*ten* of Webster's to *one* of all others, including the different editions of Webster's. I sell but three editions, however, of Webster's, to wit; School, Harper's 8vo., and your large 4to.

J. S. TAFT.

¶ The foregoing letters from prominent Booksellers in the principal towns through the United States, are presented as an unanswerable testimony to a FACT, which can not be gainsaid. A large number of a similar character could readily be added. It is not doubted that the relative proportion of the sale of Webster's Dictionaries to Worcester's is as above indicated—perhaps twenty to one. Whom, then, do the people of the United States recognize as their Standard Authority in English Lexicography?

A NATIONAL STANDARD. WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES.

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TESTIMONIALS.

"We rejoice that it bids fair to become the STANDARD DICTIONARY to be used by the numerous millions of people who are to inhabit the United States."—*Signed by 104 Members of Congress.*

"We recommend it to all who desire to possess THE MOST COMPLETE, ACCURATE, AND RELIABLE DICTIONARY OF THE LANGUAGE."

DANIEL WEBSTER, LEWIS CASS, THOMAS H. BENTON, and thirty other members of the United States Senate. MILLARD FILLMORE. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, Chancellor of the University of New York. WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL, Ed. N.Y. Dist. School Journal. GEORGE N. BRIGGS, Gov. Massachusetts. WILLIAM B. CALHOUN, Sec. of State, Massachusetts. RICHARD S. RUST, Com. Common Schools, N. Hampshire. THEODORE F. KING, Sup. Schools, New Jersey. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Speaker U. S. House of Rep. EDMUND BURKE, Com. Patents. JOHN YOUNG, Gov. New York. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Sec. State and Sup. Com. Sch., New York. ALVAH HUNT, Treas. New York. Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D.D. LYMAN BEECHER, D.D., Pres. Lane Seminary. CALVIN E. STOWE, D.D., Prof. do. Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D.D., late Pres. Amherst College. Rev. EZRA KELLER, D.D., Pres. Wittenberg College, Ohio. M. A. DIEHL, Prof. in do. N. A. GIEGER, Prof. in do. BENJAMIN LABAREE, D.D., Pres. of Middlebury College; and other distinguished gentlemen.

Gov. WOOD, of Ohio, in his *Annual Message, January 1852, remarks:*

"It is admitted to be the most valuable work of the kind extant, by the learned men both here and in Europe; and its general use in our schools would break down all provincialisms, so to speak, and produce uniformity and elegance in the use of our language. Words would then be used by every one in the same sense in which they are defined by that able lexicographer."

Gov. EATON, of Vermont:

"I had the gratification of seeing WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY adopted as the STANDARD DICTIONARY for the Schools of Vermont. I was gratified—because I felt that this work was worthy to be a Standard; that it afforded a safe harbor after long tossing upon a sea of doubt and uncertainty;—a secure resting place from the fluctuations to which our language has long been subjected, and to which, without this work, it would still, as much as ever, be exposed."

HON. F. W. SHEARMAN, *State Superintendent of Schools in Michigan:*

"This work has been adopted as the STANDARD DICTIONARY in the schools and colleges of most of the States of the Union; and State officers in charge of the system and subject of Education, in various States, have recommended appropriations for its purchase by the legislature."

SECRETARY MORGAN, of New York:

"As a STANDARD of orthography and orthoëpy, its claims to general adoption have been recognized by the most eminent scholars and statesmen of our land; and as a purely American work, prepared at great expense, and emanating from a source entitled to the highest credit and respect, it commends itself strongly to the adoption of our School Districts generally."

PROFESSOR STOWE, of Cincinnati:

"The STANDARD, wherever the English language is spoken, it deserves to be, must be, is, and will be."

TESTIMONY OF THE BOSTON TEACHERS.

From J. D. PHILBRICK, Esq., *late Principal of the Quincy School, Boston, and now Associate Principal of the Connecticut State Normal School.*

"STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, NEW BRITAIN, CT., April 18, 1853.

MESSRS. G. & C. MERRIAM, GENTLEMEN:—I have the pleasure to assure you that the teachers and pupils of the Model Department of this Institution, are truly grateful to you for the fine copy of WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED AMERICAN QUARTO DICTIONARY, which you sent for their use. The pupils have free access to it, and it is in constant requisition. Its beneficial influence on the scholarship of the school is already visible. The scholars are beginning to appreciate the difference between *guessing* at the import of the terms used in their text-books, and *knowing* their meaning with precision and exactness.

A copy of the work, furnished by the State, had been in use in my school-room in Boston, during the two years preceding my removal to this place, and it was used more than all the books of reference in the library, which contained a good selection of that class of books. My observation of its utility in a public school has fully convinced me that it is just the thing needed in every District School in the State.

This great work is the product of the State of Connecticut, and she ought to have taken the lead in furnishing it to all her schools, for the use of her children. I know of no means whereby the common schools of the State could be benefited more at the same expense, than by placing a copy in every school-room. I hope the day is not distant when the State will confer this blessing on her children.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN D. PHILBRICK.

From ISAAC F. SHEPARD, Esq., *Principal of the Lyman School.*

"BOSTON, April 27, 1853.

MESSRS. G. & C. MERRIAM, GENTLEMEN:—I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the great value of WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED AMERICAN DICTIONARY. In my labors as a Teacher in the Boston schools for ten years, *I have not been without the work for reference, at all times, by both Assistants and pupils.* I consider it an invaluable companion; and in the etymology and definitions of the language, strict, faithful, copious and understandable; in short, just what is needed by every man, woman and child in the Union, who would *know* the language we use. Massachusetts is deserving of the deepest gratitude of her children for the gift of the book to all her public schools; and I trust that not only Connecticut, who is especially bound to the duty, but every State in the Confederacy, will speedily follow her example.

Yours very truly,

ISAAC F. SHEPARD."

From R. G. PARKER, Esq., *Principal of the Johnson School, and author of Exercises in Composition, a Treatise on Natural Philosophy, and various other Text Books.*

"BOSTON, April 26, 1853.

I beg leave to assure you that *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary* is seldom out of my sight, and is the only one to which I ever refer for the meaning and etymology of a word. Notwithstanding I have some objections to the orthography* of Mr. Webster, I prefer his Unabridged Dictionary to any and all others, and could I have but one, his would be the one I should select. The clearness of his definitions, the elaborateness with which he has traced the etymology of his words, and the transparency, so to speak, which he has thereby given to their proper signification, are features in his work, which have made it the Dictionary of the English Language, and him a benefactor to all of Anglo-Saxon origin. It is destined, in my opinion, to supplant all its predecessors, and to become the great fountain to which all will resort for draughts of pure English.

Respectfully yours,

RICH. G. PARKER."

From THOMAS SHERWIN, Esq., *Principal of the English High School, Boston, and author of a popular treatise on Algebra.*

"BOSTON, April 26, 1853.

MESSRS. G. & C. MERRIAM:—GENTLEMEN; I regard WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY as a highly valuable work, and an essential one to every critical scholar; and I think that a copy of it should be accessible to the pupils of all our District, Grammar, and High Schools.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS SHERWIN.

From WM. H. SEAVEY, Esq., *Principal of the Eliot High School, Boston.*

"BOSTON, May 10, 1853.

MESSRS. G. & C. MERRIAM:—I am happy to express my full concurrence in Mr. PHILBRICK's favorable opinion of *Webster's Unabridged Quarto Dictionary*. I subscribe to this opinion after more than four years' experience and observation of the effects of its use, in and out of the school room.

Yours,

WILLIAM H. SEAVEY."

From GEORGE B. HYDE, Esq., *Associate Principal of the Dwight School, Boston.*

"BOSTON, May 14, 1853.

MESSRS. G. & C. MERRIAM:— * * It gives me the highest pleasure to do any thing to extend the use of this invaluable work. Every human being that can speak or write the English Language, should have a copy. Next to the Bible, I consider it the Book.

Yours truly,

GEO. B. HYDE."

From JAMES A. PAGE, Esq., *Associate Principal of the Dwight School.*

"BOSTON, May 27, 1853.

MESSRS. G. & C. MERRIAM:— * * * I have recently observed more particularly the constant requisition, and consequent high estimation, in which WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY is held by the boys of this school. In scores of instances during that time I have known it to be consulted, as a last resort, and always with evident satisfaction. The pupils consider this authority of such importance in all contested points of orthography, definitions, &c., as to call for Webster at once.

Its usefulness in the study of Grammar, by furnishing a clew to the meaning of a word, and thereby to the sentence; its general copiousness of definition, and of illustrative quotations, place it, in our estimation, above every other work of its kind.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES A. PAGE."

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY IN ENGLAND.

A somewhat singular circumstance has recently transpired in England, showing the estimate placed there upon the work of the great American Lexicographer:—

"An edition of Worcester's Dictionary has recently been published in London, and is advertised as 'WEBSTER'S Critical and Pronouncing Dictionary, &c., enlarged and revised by Worcester.' On the title-page WEBSTER is placed first, in large type, and Worcester follows in another line, in smaller type, and the book is lettered on the back, 'WEBSTER'S and Worcester's Dictionary!!'"

The London publisher seems quite aware that the English public will only accept, as a genuine article in the Dictionary line, something labeled WEBSTER, and so covers his wooden nutmeg with a coating which has the genuine aroma. This beats Jonathan.

* In a subsequent note, Mr. Parker says, 'That Webster's Orthography will be the standard, I have no doubt.'

From the New Jersey Literary Standard and Educational Journal, of Dec. 10, 1853.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY UNABRIDGED.—The accumulated intellectual treasures of a people are wrapped up in their language. The ideas of all past generations, modified from time to time in their descent, have finally been transmitted to us in words. The chief value of a Dictionary, therefore, consists in its definitions, and its etymology; the two particulars in which Webster's is universally acknowledged to be unrivalled. No other lexicographer has ever displayed so happy a talent for combining in his definitions, precision and fullness with condensation; nor given to the study of derivation, so much time, patience, discrimination, and special and well directed study. Indeed, his Dictionary of the English Language, was the work of Dr. Webster's entire life—the great controlling end to which all his mighty energies were directed, and it will be as enduring as the massive conquering speech of which it is the exponent. "Ages," says Dr. Dick, "will elapse before any other Dictionary of the language will be required." Most of the salutary changes proposed by Dr. Webster in orthography, for the purpose of securing a greater degree of uniformity, have now been generally adopted, and are fast coming into good use.

We should be glad to see this great work in every house, lying close beside the family Bible. It should be procured at almost any sacrifice. To the young man, who wishes to store his mind with accurate and reliable information, it is indispensable. It is the teacher's best assistant, and an Encyclopedia imperatively needed in every school. Many States of the Union have made appropriations to place it in every DISTRICT SCHOOL. This ought to be done in New Jersey. The Board of Education of this city, have passed an order to furnish a copy for each of our Public Schools."

From the Pittsburg Christian Advocate, April 9, 1853.

"This is now the acknowledged standard of the English language, wherever spoken. England has laid aside her great Johnson for the American Webster. The English press generally has admitted the 'American Dictionary, to be the best extant. Dr. Thomas Dick, than whom no living or modern transatlantic writer is better known, or more generally read, in this country, says, 'This Dictionary is undoubtedly the most complete Dictionary of the English language that has been published and *ages will elapse* before any other Dictionary of that language will be required.' He declares it *in every respect far superior* to Johnson's large Dictionary. It is indorsed and strongly recommended by the most eminent names which adorn American literature. It ought to obtain a universal circulation. Every school-house, academy, and college, every professional office, every reading room, every library in the land, should contain a copy of Webster's large Dictionary. All who aspire to speak and write the English language with accuracy and force, will find this work an indispensable auxiliary. To the young, who are aiming at self-culture and self-improvement, it will be of the greatest value. A constant and careful reference to it will tend to form intellectual habits of much importance, as to accuracy, discrimination, and condensation of thought; for the work is remarkable for these properties, as well as for purity of language. Nor is it merely a book of words, as young people sometimes imagine a Dictionary to be. It is, in fact, an encyclopedia of knowledge. 'All young persons,' says the Phrenological Journal, 'should have a standard Dictionary at their elbow; and while you are about it, *get the best*; that Dictionary is Noah Webster's—the great work unabridged. If you are too poor, save the amount from off your back, to put it into your head.' This is true doctrine. If you do not mean to spell wrong, read wrong, speak wrong, write wrong—go halting and blundering intellectually, as long as you live—buy WEBSTER'S LARGE DICTIONARY; and when you have it, *use it*."

From the National Magazine for April, 1853, (published at the Methodist Book Concern, 200 Mulberry Street New York.)

"*Webster's Dictionary*, the entire work unabridged. Our readers are aware of our partiality for this work, for they must have perceived that we use its *Orthography* without scruple. We are pledged to that, both because we approve it, and, we confess, because of a little national prejudice for the work. Webster's *definitions* are unrivalled; the merit of the work in this respect, is enough to settle its claims; he was the best etymologist that ever attempted to define our language. Such provincial words as are necessary to Dictionary readers, have been admitted into the present edition with proper discriminations. Some of Webster's more violent orthographical peculiarities have been omitted.

The *pronunciation* is marked by a simple and excellent system of notation, and in difficult cases, words are re-spelled. The lists of Scriptural, Classical, and Geographical names are very full—the latter more so than we have seen in any Dictionary; it comprises twelve or thirteen thousand names. Every American student, and, as far as possible, every American family, should possess this great standard of our language."



"Get the Best."

"All young persons should have a standard

DICTIONARY

at their elbows. And while you are about it, *get the best*; that Dictionary is

NOAH WEBSTER'S,

The *great work unabridged*. If you are too poor, save the amount from off your back, to put it into your head."—*Phrenological Journal*.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY UNABRIDGED.

"We believe we shall be certain of doing a service to the people of the State, if we say a word or two upon the Unabridged Quarto Dictionary of the English Language, by Noah Webster. The word UNABRIDGED *has been purposely employed, because if such a work is wanted for any but the very lowest uses—those of mere orthography, or orthoëpy—it can not be too copious and comprehensive*. When one is ignorant of the proper and precise powers of a word, he can not endure to be turned over to an abridgment that gives him a SYNONYM, instead of a definition; but he demands to know *as much as any body knows* of its history or etymology, and its different shades of meaning. Then only can he employ it with confidence and effect, as a mighty weapon for the expression of intellect or passion."—*Newark Daily Advertiser*, March 25, 1851.

"A Dictionary is the last book which a scholar ever wants to have *abridged*, the process being sure to cut off THE VERY MATTER WHICH HE MOST VALUES."

Chronotype.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY.—Every body knows about Webster's Dictionary, and every man, woman, and child, ought to have access to it.

It will tell you every thing in regard to your mother tongue, which you want to know. It shows you the words in all their aspects—giving you a sort of history of each individual, that is in any way worthy of attention—developing their powers, and delineating their features and general appearance so precisely, that the unlearned will remember them, after the first sight, and know who they are, and what they are, whenever he meets them. A MAN WHO WOULD KNOW EVERY THING, OR ANY THING, AS HE OUGHT TO KNOW, MUST OWN WEBSTER'S LARGE DICTIONARY. It is a great light, and he that will not avail himself of it, must walk in darkness. Every young housekeeper should lay it in, to occupy the place which was formerly filled with decanters and wine-glasses.

Every *farmer* should give his sons two or three square rods of ground, well prepared, with the avails of which they may buy it. Every *mechanic* should put a receiving box in some conspicuous place in the house, to catch the stray pennies, for the like purpose.

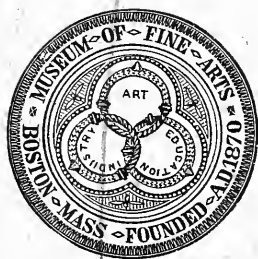
Lay it upon your table by the side of the Bible—it is a better expounder than many which claim to be expounders.

It is a great labor-saver—it has saved us time enough in one year's use to pay for itself: and that must be deemed good property, which will clear itself once a year. If you have any doubt about the precise meaning of the word *clear*, in the last sentence, look at Webster's thirteen definitions of the *v. t.*—*Massachusetts Life Boat*, April 28, 1852.

TRUSTEES
OF THE
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1879.



BOSTON:
ALFRED MUDGE & SON, PRINTERS,
34 SCHOOL STREET.
1880.



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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BOSTON, Jan. 15, 1880.

THE Executive Committee presents the following report for the year 1879 : —

The east wing of the front was finished in the course of the spring, at a cost of \$57,313.08 ; and the whole cost of the additions and alterations undertaken after the subscription of 1878 was \$60,814.12. The rearrangement of the collections rendered necessary by these additions required the closing of the Museum during the month of June. It was reopened on the 1st of July ; and then, for the first time, there was space enough for the proper exhibition of the collections, and for the convenient circulation of the large numbers of persons who visit the Museum on the free days.

The ventilation of the new wing is entirely satisfactory ; that of the west wing has been improved, but is still imperfect. It is expected that some changes, now in progress, will produce the desired results.

The opening of the new rooms was immediately followed by a large increase in the number of visitors, and during the last seven weeks of the year the attendance was nearly doubled by the unusual attraction of the Hunt Exhibition. The receipts for admission and for catalogues have been considerably larger than in 1878 ; but our expenses are also made larger by the cost of taking care of the new rooms and of heating them. The receipts are sufficient to pay only about one third of the current expenses of the Museum.

By direction of the Trustees, three hundred and ninety-six life tickets have been issued to persons who have contributed sums of not less than \$100 to our funds, or have given valuable works of art to the Museum.

A small triangular piece of land in front of the Museum, bounded

by Dartmouth Street, Huntington Avenue, and a passage-way running from one to the other of these two thoroughfares, has been purchased for the sum of \$2,630.05, with the purpose of keeping it open. It is to be hoped that the city will find it for the public interest to secure the unoccupied land in front of the Museum between St. James Avenue and Boylston Street, and to lay it out as a public square.

The receipts at the Museum have been as follows:—

For single admissions	\$4,909 50
“ season tickets	68 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,977 50
From sales of catalogues	\$2,657 15
Less cost of catalogues	2,359 43
	<hr/>
	297 72
	<hr/>
Net receipts	<u>\$5,275 22</u>

The number of visitors at the Museum has been as follows:—

Paid admissions	19,638
Free admissions	137,553
	<hr/>
Whole number of visitors	157,191
Average number on Saturdays	1,161
“ “ “ Sundays	1,509
“ “ of paying visitors on other days	81

The School of Art Needlework has been removed from the Museum. The pupils of the School of Drawing and Painting, and those of the other Schools of Art in the building, have had free access to the collections, but are not included in the foregoing enumeration.

For the Committee,

MARTIN BRIMMER,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MUSEUM.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN :

An increased number of visitors, the extensive additions made to our collections both by gift and by purchase, and the interesting character of the two special exhibitions held at the Museum during the past year, warrant us in saying that during that time it has both widened and extended its many beneficent influences.

If its attractions to the community at large are to be judged by the fact that nearly 160,000 persons have visited it during the past twelvemonth, and that on one Sunday, during the exhibition of Mr. Hunt's pictures, there were no less than 4,400 in attendance, then one may estimate them as very great, and feel satisfied with the position which the institution occupies in the public mind, thanks to the constantly renewed efforts of all who are concerned in its management to make it more and more worthy of patronage.

Among the late additions of special importance made to the Museum are the numerous casts of antique statues and bas-reliefs, obtained from London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, and Athens. Selected with especial reference to the filling up of chronological gaps in the series of casts, their arrival necessitated a rearrangement of the whole collection. The result is so satisfactory that we have no reason to regret the very considerable trouble taken to attain it. We have now by far the best collection of casts in the United States, and one of the best in the world. Among them are such masterpieces as the splendid Hermes with the Infant Dionysus, by Praxiteles, lately discovered at Olympia; the noble Amazon bas-relief from the Villa Albani; several fine sarcophagi from the Vatican; one of the great bas-reliefs from the Arch of Titus; and a number of stèles and fragments, some of which are not to be found in the great collections of casts at Berlin or Paris.

At the same time the large collection of casts belonging to the Institute of Technology was, by vote of the corporation of the Institute, deposited in the Museum, and arranged in the large room at the east end of the building, which has been set apart for architectural subjects.

The collection contains over six hundred pieces, illustrating almost every important period of art, with specimens both of carving and of architectural sculpture. Among them are many casts from the Saracenic work in the Alhambra, a portion of a collection sent by the King of Spain to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. Together with other casts from the same collection, previously in possession of the Museum, they nearly cover the west side of the room, the remaining space being occupied by a number of casts of Moorish work in Africa, presented to the Museum by Miss Brewer. The adjoining room has been filled with casts from Italian marbles of the time of the Renaissance. The next room to this, which completes the circuit, now contains the Greek collection of vases, the Cyprian glass and pottery, and the charming figurines from Tanagra. All these objects were removed from the first Greek Room, which now contains nothing but casts from archaic marbles. Making the circuit of the rooms on the first floor of the Museum, a peripatetic lecturer might now discourse upon the history of sculpture in Egypt, Assyria, Greece, and Rome, with examples before him of almost every phase of its rise and decline.

Very advantageous changes have been made by the Curator in the arrangement of objects on the second floor of the building. The former picture gallery is now given up mainly to textile fabrics, and presents an excellent appearance. The walls are covered with tapestries, and these are separated from each other by those carved and gilt panels from the Hotel de Montmorenci which have lately become the property in part of the Museum and in part of the Boston Athenæum. On this acquisition we may well congratulate ourselves, for it may be safely said that an opportunity of purchasing objects of like character and excellence will not probably soon reoccur.

The Loan Room and the Lawrence Room remain very much as they were, but that formerly occupied by the Gray collection of

engravings is now filled with good examples of carved woodwork. The engravings have been transferred to two rooms in the new wing, specially prepared for their reception, and calculated to display them to the best advantage. In our judgment it would be difficult to carry out the purposes of the gift more fully than they have here been accomplished. Many hundreds of prints are permanently exposed under glass, with written lists and explanations prepared by the Curator of the Gray engravings, which add greatly to the interest and popular value of the collection.

It remains for us to speak briefly of the two exhibitions held at the Museum since the last annual meeting. That of Contemporary Art, which was held at the Museum in conjunction with the Boston Art Club, opened on the 22d of April and closed on the 24th of May. It consisted of more than eight hundred pictures, aquarelles, drawings, marbles, bronzes, and casts sent by contributors from all parts of the country. It was largely attended, but, from whatsoever cause, failed to attract the general attention which its unusual merits deserved.

This, however, has not been the case with the Hunt Exhibition, which opened on the 11th of November and was to have closed on the 13th of December. The remarkable merit of the works exhibited, and the very deep regret felt throughout the community for the melancholy death of the distinguished artist, combined to attract crowds of visitors throughout the time fixed for keeping the exhibition open; and shortly before the day approached for closing it, a petition signed by many influential persons was presented to the Museum Committee, praying for its further continuance. Under these circumstances, it was thought best to prolong the exhibition, which, with certain unavoidable changes, will be kept open till the end of January. In this connection, we are happy to state that the receipts during the first five weeks of the Hunt Exhibition have exceeded those of corresponding weeks in the last year by \$1,100.

The combined good-will and hearty co-operation of the Trustees of the Athenæum, in all that tends to increase the value of the collections at the Museum, has been proved during the past year, by their share in the purchase of the Montmorenci panels, as well as

by the loan of a very valuable picture attributed to Holbein, and of one hundred and forty-four etchings by Jacque, Whistler, and other etchers.

Gifts of American etchings and wood-cuts to the Museum, by the artists who made them, also deserve grateful acknowledgment. Nor should we forget to signalize in the list of donations, elsewhere reported in detail, such important objects as the twenty-three Tanagra figurines given by Mr. Appleton; the precious antique vase of Oriental alabaster presented by Mr. George B. Emerson; the sixty casts of Moorish architectural decoration, and the one hundred and twenty-six casts of objects in metal, ivory, etc., from the Bavarian National Museum at Munich, sent by Mrs. and Miss Brewer; and lastly, the marble bust of Beethoven, with its richly decorated bracket, presented by Mrs. W. A. Tappan.

Encouraged by such abundant proofs of interest in the enlargement and prosperity of the Museum, those who have it in charge may trust in its future; but lest those who are able and willing to aid in its growth may withhold their assistance, from a mistaken idea that the funds at the disposal of the Trustees, applicable to purchases, correspond to their reasonable desires, it seems proper to state that they are limited to the small sum of \$500 a year, derived from the Everett Statue Fund.

Considering the short time which has elapsed since the doors of the Museum were first opened to the public, and the result attained, it seems not unreasonable to hope that some of those who took part in its modest beginnings, may live to see the building completed according to the original plan, and well filled in every part with objects of value and interest.

For the Committee,

CHARLES C. PERKINS,

Chairman.

JANUARY 15, 1880.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, January, 1880

The Committee on the Library have held several meetings, and have made ready to occupy the Library Room as soon as it can conveniently be put into their hands. This will now be done within a few days. They have arranged to furnish the room with a large library table and with suitable chairs, and to move into it the bookcase now in the Curator's room, furnishing him instead with a small bookcase for such books as he has in daily use. A proper list of the books owned by the Museum is in course of preparation, and also a list of such books of reference and other works as are needed by the Curator and other officers of the Museum to assist them in the conduct of its affairs. When these lists are completed they will be laid before the Trustees.

The appointment of a Librarian, and the framing of rules for the conduct of the Library, are duties which the Committee have deferred until experience of the new room shall show what rules are needed, and how much occasion there will be for service of administration. Meanwhile the keys of the bookcases will remain in the hands of the Curator. But the Library room will remain open, and the several schools established at the Museum have been invited to keep their own books there, in their own bookcases, and under such regulations as they may frame, and as may be approved by this Committee.

The money already voted by the Trustees will suffice to furnish the room, and to defray all the expenses the Committee now contemplate. They do not at present, accordingly, ask for any additional appropriation.

For the Committee,

HENRY B. ROGERS,

Chairman.

Boston, Jan. 15, 1880.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1879.

Dr.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS IN ACCOUNT WITH H. P. KIDDER, TREASURER.

Cr.

Original Building	\$388 81	Balance in Globe National Bank, 1879	\$8,122 10
Extension	18,149 39	Gray Fund Income	1,050 00
Fixtures and Furniture	4,599 17	Sales of Catalogues	2,657 15
Works of Art:		Receipts from admissions	4,977 50
I General Funds	\$6,289 17	Income General Investments	4 030 83
II From Everett Fund Income	445 00	Income Everett Fund	490 00
Gray Fund Income	6,734 17	Heating and lighting the various Schools	140 46
Expense Account:	1,205 80	Kidder, Peabody & Co., Account Loans	35,000 00
I. Under Committee on Museum, —			
Printing Catalogues	\$2,237 23		
Transporting and Placing			
Works of Art	2,362 24		
Miscellaneous	454 02		
II. Under Executive Committee, —			
Repairs	305 83		
Fuel and Lighting	918 71		
Pay of Attendants	5,082 65		
Printing and Advertising	148 66		
Miscellaneous	1,765 08		
III. Salary of Curator	3,000 00		
IV. Insurance	20 00		
V. Clerical Services	150 00		
Curator's Book Account	16,444 42		
Triangle on Huntington Avenue	150 00		
Balance in Globe National Bank	2,630 05		
	6,166 23		
	<u>\$56,468 04</u>		<u>\$56,468 04</u>

Audited and found correct.

E. W. HOOPER, } Auditing
WM. ENDICOTT, JR., } Committee.

Boston, Feb. 10, 1880.

Boston, Jan. 15, 1880.

E. & O. E.

H. P. KIDDER, Treas.

DONATIONS IN 1879.

AMERICAN ART REVIEW, through S. R. Koehler, editor.

Five etchings, proofs; three wood engravings, proofs.

A. V. S. ANTHONY.

Wood engraving, proof, by A. V. S. Anthony, and one by W. H. Morse.

THOS. G. APPLETON.

Twenty-three statuettes in terra-cotta, from Tanagra, Greece; two specimens bronze glass.

W. S. BAKER, Philadelphia.

Three engravings, proofs, head of Washington by H. Wright Smith, after Stuart.

E. D. BOTT, JR.

Oil painting and drawing in India ink by F. L. Français.

MRS. AND MISS BREWER.

Sixty casts from Moorish architecture in Algeria; one hundred and twenty-six casts of metal work, ivories, and wood carving from the Museums at Munich, Nuremberg, etc. A series of photographs, ninety-four in number, chiefly metal work from the Bavarian National Museum, in Munich; twenty-two photographs of rare engravings and drawings of the old masters; thirty-six photographs from the Exposition of art in Munich, 1876; fourteen photographs metal work in the National Museum in Augsburg; the alphabet by Meister E. S., 1466; eight photographs, chiefly metal work in the Museum of Nuremberg; eighteen photographs of objects in the Museum of Industrial Art in Milan. In all, two hundred and fifteen sheets.

T. COLE, Bath, New Utrecht, L. I.

Three proof wood-cuts by himself.

CORCORAN MUSEUM OF ART, Washington, D. C.

Thirty-eight photographs of objects in that museum.

BENJ. R. CURTIS.

Armor of a Japanese color-bearer.

F. X. DENGLE, Covington, Ky.

Nine plaster casts, the works of the late Frank Dengler.

GEORGE B. EMERSON.

Vase of Oriental alabaster, from a Roman tomb.

GEO. W. FENETY, Chelsea, Mass.

Two pieces of pottery.

MRS. E. W. HORTON.

Piece gold-lace, French.

MRS. S. L. HOWE, Salem, Mass.

Ten paintings on rice paper, Chinese.

MRS. J. W. JAMES.

Suit of armor, reproduction of that worn by Henri II. of France.

F. S. KING, Greenville, N. J.

Proof wood-cut.

G. KRUELL, Jersey City, N. J.

Wood engraving, proof.

CHAS. G. LORING.

Three proofs, etchings by R. Swain Gifford and J. D. Smillie; pot, modern, Pueblo manufacture; eighteen specimens Japanese paper.

W. J. LINTON, New Haven, Conn.

Twenty wood engravings, proofs.

MISS SUSAN I. MINOT.

Two portraits by Trumbull.

OLIVER W. PEABODY.

Two Japanese screens of the seventeenth century.

M. D. ROSS.

Cast of the Faun in the Tribune at Florence.

PROF. E. G. SALISBURY, New Haven, Conn.

Block of red porphyritic granite from Lyme, Conn.

S. A. SCHOFF, Newtonville, Mass.

Line engraving, proof; portrait of R. W. Emerson, after Rowse.

SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK

Piece of embroidery designed by John H. Sturgis.

JAMES D. SMILLIE, New York.

Proof etching.

MISS HANNAH STEVENSON.

Cup and saucer, Sévres.

JOHN H. STURGIS.

Block of limestone with a figure of Horus, from Thebes.

MRS. W. A. TAPPAN.

Bust of Beethoven, in marble, with decorative bracket by W. Matthiæ.

GEORGE W. WALES.

Two pieces modern majolica; Persian bowl, brass inlaid with silver.

MRS. WM. G. WELD.

Piece of embroidery.

ANDREW C. WHEELWRIGHT.

Vase, modelled by Frank Dengler.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY 1879.

MRS. SARAH BRADFORD.

Seven vols. Italian works on Art.

DR. JAMES R. CHADWICK.

Cabinet des Singularitez d'Architecture, etc. Paris: 1699. Three vols.

MISS M. F. CURTIS.

Five copies "Tanagra Figurines."

CHAS. H. HART, Philadelphia.

"Turner, the Dream Painter" A review.

LIBRARIAN HARVARD COLLEGE.

List of the principal books relating to the life and works of Michelangelo, with notes by Chas. Eliot Norton.

HARVARD ART CLUB.

J. T. Clarke, "The Hypæthral Question."

E. W. HOOPER.

"Outlines and Sketches," by W. Allston.

CHAS. G. LORING.

De L'Orfèvrerie, "Notice des Emaux," museum of the Louvre.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Proceedings of the Society; bronze medal of its President.

J. C. NICOLL, New York.

Catalogue Twelfth Annual Exhibition of the Am. Water-Color Society.

A. T. PERKINS.

Life (with list of works and supplement) of John Singleton Copley.

CHAS. C. PERKINS.

Catalogue Mayer Coll., Egyptian antiquities in Liverpool Museum.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Bulletins, No. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LOAN EXHIBITION.

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

[This list does not include a large number on exhibition, reported in previous years.]

MRS. JEREMIAH ABBOTT.

Three paintings by Hunt.

DR. B. F. D. ADAMS, Waltham, Mass.

Painting by Hunt

HENRY ADAMS.

Water-color drawings by Blake, Bonington, Cotman, Cousens, Cox, Creswick, Fortuny, Girtou, Mulready, Phillips, Stanfield, Turner, and Varley. Drawings by Claude, A. Cuyp, Gainsborough, Giulio Romano, Montegna, Murillo, Ostade, Raphael, Rembrandt, Veronese, Watteau, and Turner.

CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS.

Portrait by Hunt.

MRS. LOUIS AGASSIZ, Cambridge.

Painting by Hunt.

ALEX AGASSIZ, Cambridge.

Painting by Hunt.

WM. E. ALLEN, Waltham, Mass.

Oil painting by R. Faldi.

OAKES ANGER AMES, North Easton, Mass.

Portrait by Hunt.

MISS HELEN AMES, North Easton, Mass.

A painting by Hunt.

DR H. C. ANGELL.

One painting by Hunt.

THOS. G. APPLETON.

Portrait by F. P. Vinton.

THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

Four pieces stained glass, Swiss; two pieces tapestry; two pieces carved ivory; four carved oak panels; one plaster cast; one piece decorative metal work; one sword; bronze mask of Napoleon; oil painting ascribed to Holbein; oil painting by Trumbull; marble slab inscribed; one hundred and forty-four etchings.

MRS. S E. ATTWOOD, Cambridge.

Two Roman lamps of silver.

EDWARD BANGS.

Portrait by Hunt.

MISS E. H. BARTOL.

A painting, two charcoals by Hunt, two paintings by Stuart.

FRANCIS BARTLETT.

Three paintings by Hunt.

MISS BATES.

Two oil paintings by Audubon.

S. K. BAYLEY, East Milton, Mass.

Twenty-eight pieces lacquer; six pieces Kashmir lacquer; five pieces Osaka lacquer; two pieces cinnabar lacquer; nine pieces lacquer on porcelain; five pieces lacquer on wood; four pieces talc, carved; four pieces soapstone, carved; model of the Taj-Mahal, India; one piece amber, carved; one piece tortoise shell, carved; five pieces ivory, carved; eight pieces wood, carved; two pieces embroidery, Kashmir; one piece silver, Kashmir; Chinese pipe, bowl of rhinoceros skin; one crystal; twelve pieces porcelain; two pieces pottery; nineteen curios; two pieces Manila grass work; one piece cloisonné enamel; three pieces Osaka straw work; twenty-five pieces bronze.

MRS. JAMES M. BEEBE.

Portrait by Hunt.

AMOS BINNEY, Newport, R. I.

Oil painting by Leutze.

M. WOOLSEY BORLAND.

Painting by Hunt.

RICHARDS BRADLEY.

Painting by Hunt.

MARTIN BRIMMER.

Four paintings by Hunt; one piece cloisonné enamel.

DR. HENRY I. BOWDITCH.

Charcoal by Hunt.

MISS OLIVIA Y. BOWDITCH.

Charcoal by Hunt.

MRS. PETER C. BROOKS.

Painting by Hunt.

PETER C. BROOKS, JR.

Seven paintings and a charcoal by Hunt.

MRS. GORHAM BROOKS.

Painting by Hunt.

FRANCIS BROOKS

An oil painting by Teniers.

J. A. BROWN, Providence, R. I.

Portrait by Hunt.

MRS. BRUEN.

Two illuminated missals, and MS. Bible, thirteenth century.

MRS. ANSON BURLINGAME, Cambridge, Mass.

Two pieces Chinese porcelain; two pieces cloisonné enamel.

JOSEPH BURNETT.

Painting by Hunt.

MRS. EDWARD BURNETT, Southboro', Mass.

An Egyptian ornament in gold.

GEORGE H. CALVERT, Newport, R. I.

Painting by Hunt.

E. H. CAPEN, Tufts College.

Three paintings by Hunt.

MRS. E. M. CARY, East Milton, Mass.

Two oils, one charcoal, by Hunt.

MRS. E. D. CHENEY, Jamaica Plain.

One painting by Hunt.

THE CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.

Portrait by Hunt.

MRS. WM. CLAFLIN, Newtonville, Mass.

Four paintings by Hunt.

J. T. COOLIDGE, JR.

Three paintings by Hunt.

MRS. F. CUNNINGHAM, Milton, Mass.

Five charcoals by Hunt.

CHAS. P. CURTIS.

Two paintings by Hunt.

GREELY S. CURTIS.

Portrait by Hunt.

ROBERT M. CUSHING.

Portrait by Hunt.

MRS. CHAS. W. DABNEY.

Three paintings by Hunt.

CHAS. H. DALTON.

Two paintings by Hunt.

MISS R. C. DANA.

Portrait by Hunt.

MRS. ROBERT K. DARRAH.

A charcoal by Hunt.

JAMES DAVIS.

Painting by Hunt.

MRS. FRANKLIN DEXTER.

Painting by Hunt.

MISS ADA A. DRAPER.

Oil paintings by Vedder, F. D. Williams, F. C. Welsch, a copy of Botticelli; three pieces of furniture carved by Frullini, of Florence.

JOHN DUFF.

Painting by Hunt.

- W. R. DUPEE.
Painting by Hunt.
- EDMUND DWIGHT.
Two paintings by Hunt.
- MISS LUCY ELLIS.
Painting by Hunt.
- WM. RALPH EMERSON.
Portrait by Hunt.
- WM. C. ENDICOTT, Salem, Mass.
Two paintings by Hunt.
- THE ESSEX BAR ASSOCIATION.
Portrait by Hunt.
- MRS. WM. M. EVARTS, New York City.
A portrait by Hunt.
- C. FAIRCHILD.
Painting by Hunt.
- MRS. FARWELL.
Two paintings by Hunt.
- RICHARD S. FAY.
Four paintings in water-color and one in oil.
- ISAAC FENNO.
Five paintings and one charcoal by Hunt.
- JAMES T. FIELDS
Three paintings, three charcoals, by Hunt.
- JOSIAH M. FISKE, New York. .
Two paintings by Hunt.
- MRS. GEO. J. FISKE.
Two paintings and charcoal portrait by Hunt.
- MRS. H. W. FOOTE.
An oil painting by Allston.
- JOHN M. FORBES, Milton, Mass.
Five paintings by Hunt.
- J. MALCOLM FORBES, Milton, Mass.
Painting by Hunt.
- DWIGHT FOSTER.
Five paintings, one charcoal, by Hunt.
- MRS. CHAS. FRANCIS, Chestnut Hill.
Painting by Hunt.
- MISS FRINK.
Oil painting by Hunt.
- MISS ELLEN FROTHINGHAM.
Painting by Hunt.
- GEORGE FULLER.
Two oil paintings.

THOS. GIFFIELD.

Crystal ball.

JOHN L. GARDNER.

Portrait by Hunt.

JOHN L. GARDNER, JR.

Two portraits by Hunt.

MRS. FRANKLIN GIBBS.

Oil paintings by Koek-Koek, Morris, Etty, Rosa Bonheur, Redgrave, Leslie, and Mauve.

CHIEF JUSTICE GRAY.

Seven paintings and a charcoal by Hunt.

EDWARD H. GREENLEAF.

Pair Chinese shoes; carved Chinese sandal-wood box.

MRS. J. S. COPLEY GREENE.

Four drawings by Overbeck.

MRS. HORATIO GREENOUGH.

Oil painting by Carlo Marco.

JAMES R. GREGERSON.

Painting and cast by Hunt.

MRS. J. L. HAMMOND, Salem, Mass.

Two pieces porcelain.

MRS. G. W. HAMMOND.

Charcoal by Hunt.

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Portrait by Hunt.

H. L. HIGGINSON.

Seven oil paintings by Schreyer, La Farge, and Corot; charcoal and a pastel by Hunt.

GEORGE F. HOAR, Worcester, Mass.

Charcoal portrait by Hunt.

C. M. HOLMES, Malden, Mass.

Oil painting by Peterson.

MRS. R. C. HOOPER, Dorchester, Mass.

Oil paintings by Copley and Allston.

MRS. S. T. HOOPER.

Charcoal by Hunt.

EDWARD W. HOOPER.

Water-color by Sartain; two charcoals by Hunt.

MISS ALICE S. HOOPER.

Oil paintings by Turner, La Farge, and Allston.

MISS MARION HOVEY.

Miniature by Isabey.

CHAS. T. HOW.

Ten pieces furniture carved by Frullini, of Florence; box carved by Barbetti; Scandinavian skaal, mounted in copper gilt; twenty-six pieces porcelain; five pieces of silver; one piece of brass, Turkish; two pieces of carved ivory.

MISS HOWES.

Three paintings by Hunt.

GEO. D. HOWE.

Oil painting by Hunt.

MRS. H. D. HUBBARD.

Portrait by Hunt.

MRS. HUNT AND THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT.

Twenty-nine paintings, sixty-two charcoals, six pastels, one marble bust, by Hunt; quilt and cast of hand; portrait of Hunt, by his mother, and one by Blagden.

MISS JANE HUNT, Newport, R. I.

Eighteen paintings, one pastel, one drawing on stone, a medallion head of Couture, a frame of cameos, by Hunt.

RICHARD M. HUNT, New York.

Ten paintings, two charcoals, by Hunt; two portraits of Hunt by Mon-
ginot.

LEAVITT HUNT, Weathersfield, Vt.

Two paintings by Hunt, and a portrait of Hunt by Leutze.

MRS. LEAVITT HUNT.

Two portraits in crayon by Hunt.

MRS. P. T. JACKSON.

Painting by Hunt.

H. P. KIDDER.

Oil painting by Bonnat; two pieces cloisonné enamel.

H. A. LAMB.

Painting by Hunt.

MISS ROSE LAMB.

Three charcoals by Hunt.

MISS SUSAN M. LANE.

Painting by Hunt.

HENRY LEE.

Painting by Hunt.

MRS. LEEDS.

Six pieces Benares brass work.

MRS. G. W. LONG.

Seven paintings, one charcoal, by Hunt.

CHAS. G. LORING.

Three pieces embroidery; three plaques of metal work; two Sandwich
Island blankets.

JOHN A. LOWELL.

Portrait by Hunt.

EDWARD J. LOWELL.

Twenty-two pieces Benares brass work; four pieces India metal work;
oil paintings by Guido and Wright; a water-color by Gleyre; marble
bust by Powers.

MRS. EDWARD J. LOWELL.

Ewer, silver and gold, Kashmir, and two pieces porcelain.

W. W. MCKIM.

Bronze statuette, by Foley.

MISS ELLEN MASON.

Painting by Hunt.

MRS. H. G. MAYNARD.

Portrait by Hunt.

MRS. MERRIMAN.

Charcoal by Hunt.

WM. MINOT.

Painting by Copley; one unknown; one crayon by Jarvis and Allston.

DR. GEO. F. MOFFATT.

Two pieces silver; one piece jade; and a seal.

CHAS. J. MORRILL.

Portrait by Hunt.

ACHILLE OUDINOT.

Oil painting.

J. W. PAIGE.

Two frames of Damascus tiles; oil paintings by Fromentin, Corot, Diaz, Harlamoff, and Lambinet.

PEIRCE & Co.

Chandelier of wrought iron.

S. COTTON PENNOCK.

Oil painting.

W. D. PICKMAN.

Painting by Hunt.

MISS E. PERKINS.

Painting by Hunt.

CHAS. C. PERKINS.

Eight water-colors, copies from Raphael; oil painting by Niccolo Canzoni; eighteen etchings by Méryon.

MRS CHAS. C. PERKINS.

Eight pieces Roman glass; two Roman lamps.

R. E. ROBBINS.

Three paintings by Hunt.

ALFRED P. ROCKWELL.

Portrait by Mts. Whitman.

RICHARD D. ROGERS, Danvers, Mass.

Portrait by Hunt.

E. W. ROLLINS.

Charcoal by Hunt.

SAMUEL H. RUSSELL

Two paintings by Hunt.

H. S. RUSSELL.

Painting and a charcoal by Hunt.

HENRY SAYLES.

Two paintings by Hunt.

THE BOSTON LATIN SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Portrait by Hunt.

BERTHOLD SCHLESINGER.

Portrait by Hunt.

J. M. SEARS.

Painting by Hunt.

QUINCY A. SHAW.

Three paintings, one pastel, one charcoal, by Hunt.

MRS. G. H. SHAW.

Painting by Hunt.

CHAS. F. SHIMMIN.

Oil paintings by Ruysdael, and Cima da Conegliano.

FRANCIS SKINNER.

Painting by Hunt.

MRS. G. A. SOMERBY.

Portrait by Hunt.

JOHN H. STURGIS.

Oil paintings by Furness and Smillie; a piece of tapestry; a piece of embroidery; and one piece Japanese bronze.

WILLIAM B. SWETT.

Portrait by Hunt.

W. H. SWEET.

Oil painting by D. Fisher.

MRS. W. A. TAPPAN.

Oil painting by Jozef Chelmonski.

THE TEMPLE CLUB.

Painting by Hunt.

LEVI THAXTER, Newtonville, Mass.

Four paintings by Hunt.

J. P. THAYER, Cambridge.

Portrait by Hunt.

REV. T. THAYER, Newport, R. I.

Charcoal portrait by Hunt.

MISS A. N. TOWNE.

Painting, pastel, three charcoals, by Hunt.

EDMUND TWEEDY, Newport, R. I.

Portraits by Hunt.

GEORGE W. WALES.

Seven pieces porcelain; one of majolica; one piece cloisonné enamel.

MRS. GEORGE W. WALES.

Thirteen pieces lace; piece needlework from a convent.

THOMAS C. WALES.

Two portraits by Hunt.

SAMUEL G. WARD, New York.

Two paintings by Hunt.

MRS. H. V. WARD.

Piece of carved wood by Wirth.

S. D. WARREN.

Three paintings, two charcoals, by Hunt.

MISS WEBSTER, Cambridge.

Painting by Hunt.

C. A. WELLINGTON.

Three pieces antique furniture.

EDWARD WHEELWRIGHT.

Oil paintings by Hunt, Ciceri, Millet, and Matthias Maris.

MRS. HENRY WHITMAN.

Painting by Hunt.

MISS ANNE WHITNEY.

Bronze bust.

THOS. WIGGLESWORTH.

Oil painting by J. W. Champney; two oil paintings and a charcoal by Hunt.

MRS. EDWARD A. WILD.

Three pieces Persian brass work; two pieces carved wood, Persian.

DR. H. W. WILLIAMS.

Painting by Hunt.

MRS. A. D. WILLIAMS.

Portrait by Hunt.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, JR.

Two paintings by Hunt.

J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT.

Painting by Hunt.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, 1880.

NAMED IN THE ACT OF INCORPORATION, OR ELECTED.

MARTIN BRIMMER,	OTIS NORCROSS,
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THOMAS G. APPLETON.	

APPOINTED BY THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

EDWARD N. PERKINS,	J. ELLIOT CABOT,
GEORGE W. WALES.	

APPOINTED BY THE MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

ALEXANDER H. RICE,	M. DENMAN ROSS,
HENRY B. ROGERS.	

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WILLIAM W. GREENOUGH, *Pres. Trustees Public Library.*
SAMUEL ELLIOT, *Superintendent Public Schools.*
JOHN W. DICKINSON, *Secretary Board of Education.*
JOHN AMORY LOWELL, *Trustee of the Lowell Institute.*

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HENRY P. KIDDER	<i>Treasurer.</i>
CHARLES C. PERKINS	<i>Honorary Director.</i>
CHARLES G. LORING	<i>Curator.</i>
EDWARD H. GREENLEAF	<i>Secretary.</i>

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OTIS NORCROSS,	EDWARD W. HOOPER,
CHARLES G. LORING.	

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HENRY J. BIGELOW,	MARTIN BRIMMER,
CHARLES G. LORING.	

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E. R. MUDGE.	

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HENRY B. ROGERS,	WILLIAM R. WARE,
EDWARD W. HOOPER.	

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